PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,865—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1896.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. INDIA	5002	R. F. Briscoe	12th Dec.
* THAMES	4358	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	29th "
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8009	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March,
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6 01	L. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	80	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	418	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6301	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.
The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons,	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 225	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Feb.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	21st Dec., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.
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E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 1, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. 1896.
YARRA	4295	Floudin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4237	Bland	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NATAL	Bourdon	4,874	17th Dec.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board, on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 16th December, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA" 1192 tons on the 12th December at 2 p.m. or later if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

S.S. "PACHUMBA" 956 tons, on the 12th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th Dec. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 10th Dec., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 10th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 2nd January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "KERBELA" 1,993 tons, on or about 22nd Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3th December 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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S.S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 10th Dec. 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 350	Rs. 225.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
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E. C. BARBORO,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 12, 1896.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	To sail about
BRANKSOME HALL	4,000	400	4th Jan. 1897.

THIS Steamer carries duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

I Class Fare Liverpool, Rs. 600 Marseilles, Rs. 550.
II do. do. do. " 350 do. " 300.
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CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS quite UNFIT FOR ordinary use,

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and may be used continuously for any length of time without fear.

Made from specially selected high GRADE RED JAMAICA ROOT.

Always SWEET, FLUID, FRESH and superior to anything imported.

Invaluable in all Skin Eruptions, Rheumatic Cases, Sore Throats, Syphilitic Complaints; and also in diseases having their origin in the administration of Mercury.

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Band Chains
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Beam Compasses
Binoculars
Black Rod
Boards, Drawing
Bow Dividers
" Pens, Pencils
Box Sextant
Boxwood Pocket Rules
" Scales
Brass Clinometer
" Drawing Instruments
" Parallels
" Protractors
Bubbles for Levels
Builders' Scales
Calculating Slide Rule
Camel Hair Brushes
Camera Lucida
Card Protractors
Cardboard Curves
Carpenters' Pencils
Cartridge Paper
Cavalry Sketching Board
Chains, Land
Chalks, Coloured
Circular Protractors
Clinometer, Abney's
" Boxwood
" Watkins'
Coloured Pencils
Compass, Clinometer
" Military
" O'Grady-Haly
" Pencils
" Sundials
Compasses, Beam
" Napier's
" Pocket
" Prismatic
" Proportional
Continuous Paper
Creta Lavis Pencils
Cross Staves
Curves
Damping Brushes
Diagram Chalks
Dividers
Double-Jointed Bows
Double Road Pens
Drawing Boards
" Ink
" Instruments
" Papers
" Pencils
" Pens
" Pins
Dumpy Levels
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" Sketching Boards
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Service Protractors
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Sextant, Pocket
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" Books
" Instruments
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Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.

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18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case	Rs. 85
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Marrow Spoons	"	3 4
Child's Set, (Spoon, Fork and Knife)	" 8 8	to 20 0
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Dessert Spoons	" 12 0	to 17 8
Dessert Forks	" 12 0	to 17 8
Table Forks	" 15 0	to 25 0
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Rings Napkin, (per pair)	" 6 0	to 19 0
Pickle Caster, Single	" 20 0	to 41 0
Pickle Caster, Double	" 40 0	to 80 0
Reversing Butter Pots	" 37 0	to 60 0
Butter Dishes	" 18 0	to 32 0
Egg Frames	"	39 0
Salt and Pepper Bottles, (per pair)	" 6 0	to 10 8
Tobacco Boxes	" 12 0	to 15 0
Sardine Boxes	" 22 0	to 30 0
Flower Dishes on Stand	" 20 0	to 122 0
Claret Jugs	" 20 0	to 26 0
Champagne Bottle	"	10 0
Cork	" 0 12	to 1 0
Match Boxes	" 2 0	to 4 0
Memo Holders	"	3 0

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Calendars from	12 0	to 32 0
Fruit Dishes on Stand	" 20 0	to 120 0
Tea Sets, (4 pieces) from	120 0	to 170 0
Mustard Spoons		0 12
Salt Spoons		0 12
Pickle Fork		1 4
Jelly Pots		7 0
Biscuit Jars	13 0	to 62 8
Ink-Stand	5 0	to 60 0
Trays	10 0	to 200 0
Cruet Frames	25 0	to 60 0
Paper Weights	5 0	to 9 10
Toast Racks	10 8	to 24 2
Powder Boxes	6 12	to 21 8
Gongs	3 12	to 44 8
Candlesticks	14 0	to 40 0
Candelabra	60 0	to 110 0
Side Dishes	45 0	to 85 0
Child's Mugs	9 0	to 21 0
Prize Cups	25 0	to 33 0
Centre-piece		350 0
Jewel Case		50 0
Sugar and Milk Mugs	" 37 0	to 90 0
Table Ornamental Clocks	" 34 0	to 50 0
Fruit Knives and Forks in a case of Ivory or M-o'-P Handles		135 0
Ash Trays	2 4	to 5 0
Soup Bones		12 0
Liquor Framed	39 0	to 131 0
Travelling Glasses	3 12	to 6 8
Cup and Saucer	35 0	to 90 0

LEATHER & SUNDRY GOODS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Albums from	10 0	to 60 0
Blotting Pads	" 6 0	to 30 0
Cabinet Photo Frames	" 1 0	to 20 0
Card Cases	" 1 14	to 8 0
Cigar Cases	" 1 14	to 12 0
Cigarette Cases	" 2 0	to 12 0
Combination Cases, (Work Box and Writing Desk)	" 15 0	to 40 0
Date Cases	" 20 0	to 40 0
Date Calendars (with Clock, Barometer and Thermometer)	" 18 0	to 55 0
Dressing Cases	" 16 0	to 70 0
Dressing Bags	" 70 0	to 875 0
Hard Bags	" 3 8	to 20 0
Scrap Books	" 4 0	to 10 0
Stamp Albums	" 2 0	to 8 0
Stamp Albums, 2 Vols	"	19 0
Sweet Cases, (2 and 3 Bottles)	" 6 12	to 18 0
Writing Cases	" 5 0	to 75 0
Brushes in Cases	" 6 0	to 10 0
Toilet Sets in Silk-lined Leather Cases	" 35 0	to 80 0
Work Boxes, Fitted	" 9 8	to 35 0
Travelling Inkstands	" 3 0	to 6 0
Inkstands	" 12 6	to 31 0
Work Baskets	" 6 0	to 20 0

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Pin Cushions from	1 0	to 60 0
Music Rolls	"	to 30 0
Travelling Mirrors	" 4 8	to 5 12
Thermometers	" 1 8	to 5 0
Hand Bags, Fitted	" 16 0	to 44 0
Tourist Cases	" 7 0	to 40 0
Gongs	" 9 0	to 30 0
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	" 22 0	to 30 0
Powder Boxes	" 2 8	to 6 0
Jewel Cases	" 20 0	to 70 0
Memo Books	" 0 8	to 15 0
Photo Frames	" 1 0	to 20 0
Photo Boxes	" 3 8	to 9 0
Photo Screens	" 4 0	to 15 0
Card Cases, (Leather)	" 1 0	to 3 0
Money Purses, (in great variety)	" 1 8	to 14 0
Leather Ash Trays	" 2 0	to 3 0
Inkstands	" 7 8	to 20 0
Paper Weights	" 0 12	to 7 8
Call Bells	" 1 8	to 7 8
Paper Weights	" 1 8	to 20 0
Sets of Hair Brushes	15 0	to 35 0
Hair Brushes	" 3 0	to 5 0
Bear Combs	" 1 0	to 3 6

MORENAS & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LATENT ENERGY.

IT is so difficult in India to preserve the energy necessary to enable you to fulfil the daily duty that many are compelled to use either a tonic or a "peg" as a stimulant.

WE RECOMMEND THE FORMER AND

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

is THE TONIC best suited to the requirements of Indian Life. It will be found invaluable by the overtaxed business man, the harassed wife, and by all who feel

and run down poorly. It is really

ENERGY BOTTLED.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP OF BOMBAY.

PERHAPS

you have not yet missed it, BUT IT is going slowly, perhaps, BUT SURELY.

The climate of India may be relied on to destroy the strongest and finest head of hair unless proper care be taken by the use of

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

to provide the nourishment necessary to enable it to throw off the injurious climatic effects.

Every man who "knows anything" uses it. Ladies find it a luxury in dressing the hair.

Deliciously Cool. Refreshing, Charmingly perfumed.

Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 per Bottle.

Superior to anything imported.

KEMP OF BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS DELICACIES.

	Cash. Credit. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
MORTADELLA SAUSAGES	0 12	0 14
TYSSONEAU'S ANCHOVIES IN OIL	1 6	1 9
MUSHROOMS IN VINEGAR	1 2	1 4
MAYFAIR OX TONGUES	3 12	4 4
Ditto LARGER	4 8	5 0
TOMATO CATSUP	1 0	1 2
Ditto	½ pts. 0 8	0 9
NAPIER LUNCH PATES	0 8	0 9
CALVES' TONGUES	1 8	1 12
Ditto LARGER	3 0	3 6

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

TIFFIN BASKETS.

BEST ROUTAN CANE.

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Fitted for ONE PERSON. Size 18" by 12" by 7"

	Cash	Credit
EMPTY	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 20 0
"	Rs. 7 8	Rs. 8 8

Fitted for TWO PERSONS, Size 22" by 14" by 9

	Cash	Credit
EMPTY	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 31 8
"	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 12 4

Fitted for THREE PERSONS Size 24" by 16" by 8

	Cash	Credit
EMPTY	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 43 8
"	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 17 0

Fitted for FOUR PERSONS, Size 24" by 16" by 9"

	Cash	Credit
EMPTY	Rs. 45 0	Rs. 50 0
"	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 17 0

TIFFIN BASKETS.

ENGLISH MADE.

FITTED

For ONE PERSON. size 15" by 12" by 7".
Price Cash, Rs. 45 0 Credit, Rs. 51 0.
For TWO PERSONS Size 15" by 12" by 7"
Price Cash, Rs. 53 0 Credit, Rs. 59 0
For FOUR PERSONS Size 19" by 12½" by 7½"
Price Cash, Rs. 62 0 Credit, Rs. 69 0

FITTED TEA BASKETS.

For TWO PERSONS. Size 17" by 11½" by 7"
Price Cash, Rs. 55 0 Credit, Rs. 61 0
For FOUR PERSONS, Size 19" by 13" by 8".
Price Cash, Rs. 66 0 Credit, Rs. 73 0

THE CONTINENTAL TEA BASKET

For TWO PERSONS. Size 12" by 8" by 9".
Price Cash, Rs. 63 0 Credit, Rs. 70 0
For FOUR PERSONS. Size 16" by 10½" by 10".
Price Cash, Rs. 90 0 Credit, Rs. 100 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

TO BE HELD IN THE TOWN HALL

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9TH.

Part of the proceeds will be given to the

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

TICKETS for Non-members Re. 1 each, to be obtained from Messrs. ROSE and Co., at the CORPS' CLUB, or at the DOOR.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Organ Solo .....Festive March.....H. Smart.
Mr. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.
2. Song .....Evening Song .....Blumenthal.
Mr. H. O. COATES.
3. Song .....Star of my Soul.....Sydney Jones.
Miss COUNSELL.
4. Song .....One hundred fathoms deep.....Jude.
Mr. J. JAMIESON.
5. Song .....When the heart is young, Dudley Buck.
Miss MAYHEW.
6. Cornet Solo (with organ obligato)..Dream of Bethlehem .....Paul Rodney.
Mr. A. L. RHENIUS.
7. Song.....Man lalay .....Rudyard Kipling.
Mr. A. J. PEILE.
8. Song.....Oh! how delightful .....Molloy.
Mrs. FLYNN.

PART II.

1. Organ Solo .....Bell Rondo.....Morandi.
Mr. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.
2. Song .....Don't Forget Me .....Pinsuti.
Miss. COUNSEL.
3. Song .....The Requital.....Blumenthal.
Mr. H. O. COATES.
4. Song .....Margarita .....Lohr.
Mrs. FLYNN.
5. Violin Solo.....Concerto { Andante ... } Mendlessohn.
{ Allegro ... }
Mr. A. MASON.
6. Song .....'Tis all that I can say.....Hope Temple.
Miss MAYHEW.
7. Song .....The Diver .....E. J. Loder.
Mr. J. JAMIESON.
8. Quartette .....Auld Lang Syne .....
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

To commence at 9-15 p.m. punctually.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MORVI THEATRICAL COMPANY.

VIBOODH VIJAYA, AT 9 P.M.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 18th day of December, 1896, for the CONSTRUCTION of QUARTERS at Gamdevi, for the Foreman, Engineer and Laskars of the Fire Brigade.

2. Form of Tender, Schedule of Rates, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on Application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 700 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES, W. SMITH M. I. C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 6th December, 1896.

HAJEE CASSIM LUDHA,

GENERAL, COMMISSION AND HOUSE AGENT,

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE.

PLANTS! PLANTS! PLANTS!!!

ON THURSDAY, THE 17TH, 18TH AND 19TH DECEMBER, 1896,

AT BUNGALOW No 152, VALENTINE LODGE, SANGAM ROAD, POONA.

Commencing from 8-30 to 11 A.M. each day

An excellent opportunity for the purchase of rare and choice Plants:—The well-known Garden belonging to Mr. THOMAS BROMLEY

ALSO

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE,

ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH DECEMBER 1896,

At Bungalow No. 152, Valentine Lodge, Sangam Road.

(Commencing at 11-30 a. m.

MR. HAJEE KASSIM LUDHA, Government and Public Auctioneer, Poona, having been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, has the pleasure to announce that he will submit to public auction on the above date, time and place mentioned, the handsome elegant valuable and select property belonging to Mr. THOMAS BROMLEY.

Also a grand Concert Piano, (by John Broadwood and Sons), London.

Poultry, Pigeons, Fowl Houses, etc., etc.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHA HURJEEWAN VUSSONJEE MANIAR, by caste a Dasa Sorathia Vania), late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

RADHAVAHEE (widow of the said deceased), the Sole Executrix named in the said Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Sixtieth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 7th day of December, 1896.
Messrs. JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

ABRICOTINA.

THE BEST KNOWN LIQUEUR OF THE DAY!

USED AT CLUBS AND MESSES.

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—

Messrs. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

FINEST OLD

HIGHLAND MALT,

Most Popular Whisky in India.

Rs. 35-8 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "M" shed, Prince's Dock, the furniture of the s. s. Pekin, consisting of mahogany dining tables, chairs, chest-of-drawers, wardrobes, lamps, electric light fittings, looking glasses, horse hair mattresses, feather pillows, marble and iron bath tubs, water-closets, hand rails, etc.

The property is now on view.

WALERS, WALERS, WALERS.
CLEARING OUT SALE.

40 Walers, consisting of ponies, broken pairs, hacks, hunters, and chargers, the balance of Mr. G. W. Cotgrave's shipment ex s. s. "Burciphalus," will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., at Messrs. Anderson and Co.'s Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, on SUNDAY next, the 13th instant, at 3 p. m.

Horses now on view, and can be seen in both harness and saddle.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods:—

1 Gold hunting watch, by "Courvoiser."

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong victoria, with removeable coach-box.
1 strong built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 bay arab, quiet, in single and double harness.
1 white waler mare, 9 years old, about 15-2, good jumper, and very bold across country.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Pestonji Jeejibhoy Shroff:—

1 glass fronted single seated brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST-IRON, LEATHER SCRAP, FARRIERS' RASPS AND FILES, &c., AT THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY Co.'s STABLES, COLABA.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place:—

A quantity of old unserviceable stores, consisting of cast-iron, iron rubbish, leather scrap, paints, pots, old cans, and drums, farriers' maps and files, horse shoes, old rails, pieces of leather, gunny bags, etc., etc.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 227 of 1896.

Wagji Koreji, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort.....Plaintiff.

VS.

Dhunbaiji, widow of Dhunjibhai Nusserwanji Cama, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort.....Defendant.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, in their rooms, on the 16th day of December, 1896, at 3 p. m., by order of the plaintiff, abovenamed, in pursuance of the decree herein dated the 10th day of July, 1896, the following ornaments and jewels, &c.:—

3 packets of emeralds, viz., one of eleven large emeralds, one of one hundred and seven Tavdas, and one of one hundred and five to one hundred and six of middle size.
1 emerald necklace having 21 emeralds.
4 light gold pochees.
1 gold watch guard.
3 rings, viz.: two of emerald, and one of peeroze.
2 earrings of Cambay stones.
2 gold kokai or pieces.
1 gold snuff-box.
1 locket for keeping a photo, silver sundries, kuds, bangles, and gulabdani rose sprinkler.
2 Chinese fans.
4 knives of silver ladies.
1 bundle of coral dust.
1 gold watch with guard,

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulji and Raghavji, the Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussel's carpet, handsome oleographs and oil painting in gilt frame, etc., the property of W. F. VAUGHAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th December, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Esplanade Road and Church Gate Street, Fort, on account of the concerned, the valuable and handsome substantial made blackwood, teakwood household furniture, such as drawing-room suites, elegant cabinets and chiffoniers with mirror back, strongly made single and double almyras and wardrobes, dressing and washband tables, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Work:—

A large quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT BANDORA, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the executors of the will of the late Haji Sulieman Ellias, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of ground together with the upperstoried bungalow, godown, cookroom, and outhouses, standing thereon, situate in Bholwadia, at Bandora, in the sub-district of Salsette, in the district of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 4¼ and two-ninths square, yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Bandora Municipality under Nos. 11 and 12, and bounded on the east, north, and west by the public road, and on the south partly by the property of Mehebai and partly by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th December, 1896.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG,
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, in the HALL of the FRAMJI JAWASJI INSTITUTE, at 5-15 p.m., to welcome Dr. K. N. BAHADURJI on his return from his Public Mission to England in connection with the question of the Reform of the Indian Medical Service and to give expression to the public appreciation of his valuable service in that respect.

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
A. M. DHARAMSI,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1896.

THOMAS COOK & SON,

BANKERS, ARMY AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the usual terms.

DEMAND DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day, on London or on any of our Branch Offices.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS or REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission.*

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods, or available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, Bank of England Notes, Sovereigns and Foreign Monies sold and Exchanged.

PAY AND PENSIONS realised free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

LOANS and ADVANCES made against approved Security.

INVESTMENTS.—Stocks and Shares bought and sold and received for safe custody.

INTEREST on Government Securities, and Dividends on Joint Stock Shares realised at a charge of ¼ per cent.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND ARMY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

NOTICE.

MARTIN and Co., ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS of Calcutta, beg to notify that Mr. F. C. DIXON is NO LONGER in their EMPLOY.

October 16th, 1896.

ESTATE OF EDWARD JEMMETT (JR).

IN pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII. of 1866 and Section 28 of Act II. of 1874 as amended by Act IX. of 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the undermentioned Estate should send statements of their claims to this Office supported by vouchers or other proofs (without which the claims cannot be investigated) on or before Saturday the 31st day of December 1896, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets will be distributed.

EDWARD JEMMETT, JUNIOR, late a Student in the Byculla Jubilee Technical College, Bombay, who died at Bombay, on 21st May 1896.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General of Bengal,
1, Council House Street, Calcutta, 24th Nov. 1896.

MADRAS RACES.
1ST SPRING MEETING.

OWNERS are reminded that the 1st ENTRANCES for the 1ST SPRING MEETING to be held on the 12th, 14th and 16th January, 1897, CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1896.

Special attention is drawn to first para of General Condition, No. 10.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races.

GREAT AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will forbid anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two Teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,

LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

Wholesale Agent for India:—

STANLEY OAKES.

13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS

In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.

Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT 'XMAS TIME

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

CHEAPEST SHOP IN FORT.

C. FREDOON AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS, CLOTH MERCHANTS AND TAILORS,

No. 35, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, (near the Church).

A LARGE STOCK of CLOTH, Ties, Bows, Indian-made Sashes, Christmas Cards of the latest Design, all lately arrived for the coming Christmas, Stylish Patterns, Excellent Selection. Suits of every description made to order under a Competent CUTTER. A trial is earnestly solicited.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders for pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND,
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C HENRIOT,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange: grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,000 =	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. em.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople
Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna,
Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information which required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST	" 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

Direct from the Distillers.

GENUINE MALT WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	30 0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27 0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24 0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23 0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	26 0
IRISH WHISKY	25 0

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 56 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"24, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Rowth Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEAR

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 3-72m., 3-19s. Low water, 9-23m., 8-45s.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Public meeting to welcome Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, F. C. Institute, 5-15 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Morvi Theatrical Company, 9 p.m.
B. V. A., Grand Concert in the Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.
Roller Skating Rink, Military Staff night.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Hotel, 8 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Crescent entered the dock yesterday, and the steamers Raveri and Indravati left it on Monday; the barque Grosvenor and steamer Mozaffari left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kola entered, and the steamer Lotimoro left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Rosetta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-day.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of November last was 2,894; the daily average, 97; and the number of new admissions, 1,254.—Parsees 820, Hindus 313, and other castes 112. The number of children vaccinated was 95.

REPORTED THEFT AT A BAGATELLE ROOM.—Cassim Jaffer, having his bagatelle room at Falkland Road, has reported to the police the theft of currency notes, a metal watch, silver toe rings, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 160-8-0, from a locked box in the room. The complainant's servant has suddenly disappeared.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Romia Raghoo, a Hindu mill-hand, aged about thirty years, employed at the Imperial mill. About a month ago, when the deceased was at work in the mill, he sustained injury on the middle toe of his right foot by a bobbin falling on it. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where subsequently tetanus set in, and he died on Monday midnight. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Major Thatcher and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Washington Post ... Sousa.
Overture	French Comedy ... C. Bela.
Gavotte	The First Kiss ... Schubert.
Selection	Dorothy ... Cellier.
Valse	Sweet Vows ... Rooder.
Galop	The Pioneers ... Frisko.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Hotel, this evening, at 8 o'clock, during the Officers' dinner:—

March	Carmen ... Paul Beck.
Waltz	Sweet Marquirite ... Louis Coutier.
Cossack Dance	... J. Tchakoff.
Selection	Boulevardia ... W. Williams.
Pizzicati	... Ernest Gillet.
Mazurka	La Mouche ... G. Ganne.
L'Arlesienne	... G. Bizet.
Galop	New Champagne ... Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.—On the 15th ultimo, Mrs. Nicholson, a Native Christian, residing at Clerk Road, accidentally had the head of her infant son, named Stephen, aged two years, burnt with some acid. From inquiries made by the police, it appears that on the day in question Mrs. Nicholson directed a girl, named Ballam, (a neighbour) aged nine years to bring her some cocoanut oil from her house, and she (Ballam) by mistake brought a bottle, containing the acid, from her mother's house and applied it to the head of the child at the instance of his mother. As the child began to cry, the mother commenced to apply it to the child's head, with the result that it burnt her hand, and she then discovered it was acid, and on noticing the hair fall off she at once poured some water on. The child was treated at home and no report was made to the police until Monday last, when the child becoming worse, the mother conveyed him to the J. J. Hospital. The House Surgeon was unable to say what acid it was, but Ballam's mother stated that it might have been sulphuric acid, which she used to wash clothes with. The child has been detained in the hospital.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

A CHILD KILLED.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Goculdas Teipal Hospital, touching the death of Dhunnee, a Hindu girl, aged about two years, the daughter of one Dayal Morar, residing at Carnac Road. From the evidence recorded by the coroner it appears that, about 4 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, the mother of the deceased went in the Crawford Market, leaving Dhunnee in the charge of her elder daughter, named Jumna. Shortly after the mother had gone, Jumna brought the deceased out on to the footpath of the Carnac Road, and having put her down to play there went to buy a pice worth of parched rice. In the meantime two shigrams, driven by two Mahomedan boys, came along the road from the direction of Dhobie Talao, and going towards the Crawford Market. One of the carriages was driven by a Mahomedan boy, named Mahomed Haji Ibrahim, while the driver of the other was also a Mahomedan lad, named Bachoo Haji Saboo Siddick. The coachmen were seated by the side of these young drivers, who were seen urging the horses and driving the carriages side by side on one side of the road at a racing speed. The drivers seemed to give their horses their head to march over the other. While the carriages were passing by the side of the footpath, where the child was playing, the horse, attached to the shigram, which was driven by the lad, Mahomed Haji Ibrahim, and which was nearer to the footpath, being only about a yard away from it, knocked down the deceased girl, but whether the wheels passed over her or not no one could say with certainty. However, the young driver pluckily pulled up and the pull-up was so sudden and quick that the animal was thrown on its haunches and fell down. The child was then discovered lying between the hind wheels of the shigram, and on being picked up by her uncle, who had run to the spot, on hearing the alarm, was found to be unconscious and bleeding from both the ears and nose. She was at once conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on examination by Dr. Easdon, the House-Surgeon, it was ascertained that she had sustained contused abrasion on the head. There was swelling on the left and front part of the head and on the scalp. She had a black-eye, and there was free bleeding from both the ears and nose. The deceased was admitted, but she never came to herself again, and died. The House-Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to fracture of the base of the skull. He was also of opinion that the abrasion on the head was more probably caused by a horse trampling on the deceased than by the wheel of a gharry passing over the head. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death. It might be stated that when the horse attached to the carriage, driven by Mahomed Haji Ibrahim, fell down, the other carriage was driven away from the spot at a rapid speed. The boy, Mahomed Haji Ibrahim, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with rash and negligent driving. The case was remanded to the 21st instant.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

RIOTERS PUNISHED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SHEIKH EDROO AND OTHERS.

THIS was a reference under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code to the High Court, by Mr. J. FitzMaurice, Sessions Judge of Thana, who disagreed with the verdict of the jury, unanimously acquitting the accused Sheikh Edroos and twenty-four others, who were charged with rioting, attempt to murder, and causing grievous hurt. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Branson and Mr. F. Pestonji Taleyarkhan, with Mr. Maneckshaw J. Taleyarkhan, pleader, appeared for the accused. Their lordships, in an elaborate judgment, disposed of the reference, and convicted Nos. 1, 2, and 3 and sentenced them to 2 years' hard labour and to pay a fine of Rs. 100. Nos. 8, 12, 16, 18, 19, and 20 were sentenced to one year's hard labour and to pay a fine of Rs. 50. The remaining sixteen were ordered to be discharged.

THE *Scottish American* has a story of an Edinburgh banker. One day, when nothing had gone to suit him, he broke out suddenly to one of the clerks in a tone like a thunder-clap: Look here, Jones, this won't do! These figures are a perfect disgrace. An office-boy could do better. If he couldn't I'd discharge him. Look at that five, will you? It looks just like a three. Nobody would take it for anything else. Look at it, I say." "I—er—beg pardon, sir," began the trembling clerk, "I beg pardon; but—er—well, you see, sir, it is a three." "A three," roared the manager; "a three! Why, you idiot, it looks just like a five!" and the subject dropped.

A CLAIM FOR BROKERAGE DISMISSED.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. MAHOMED HOOSEIN HAKIM, 5th Judge.)

PESTONJI BYRAMJI DANTRA AND ANOTHER *vs.* BACHOOBAI, DAUGHTER OF SORABJI EDULJI MISTRY.

IN this suit the plaintiffs claimed to recover from the defendant Rs. 690, being the amount of brokerage due to them by the defendant for effecting the sale of defendant's house at Grant Road to one Shapurji Sorabji for Rs. 20,000 in July last, and also for damages sustained by them by the defendant wrongfully repudiating the contract. Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs; while the defendant was represented by Mr. Pestonji Cawasji, solicitor, of Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Colah.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: It cannot be contested that an oral agreement for the sale of a house is valid, even though the same is not reduced to writing. There is more permanance in a written document while witnesses to an oral agreement may disappear for one reason or another. The validity of the oral agreement remains the same. But in this case, when admittedly there was no written agreement, was there any oral contract for the sale of the defendant's house? This is, no doubt, not a suit for recovering the purchase money of a house sold, but plaintiffs' claim for brokerage hinges on the contract of sale, I find from the evidence that defendant never agreed orally or otherwise to sell her house to Shapurji Mahimwalla, and that there was no contract entered into by the defendant or by anybody else on her behalf for the sale of her house at Grant Road. Defendant appears to be a very delicate young lady, but she has given her evidence in a firm and emphatic way. I quite believe the defendant when she says that Ardeshir Nowroji Davar, the alleged assignor of the second plaintiff, Nowroji Jehanghir Framji, never had any interview with her. I am satisfied that defendant or anybody on her behalf and Shapurji Mahimwalla were not brought together as vendor and purchaser through the instrumentality of either Ardeshir Nowroji Davar or Pestonji Byramji Dantra who is plaintiff No. 1 in this suit. It appears that defendant said if Rs. 23,000 were offered, she would consult her relatives, but she never agreed to sell her house to any body. The house now yields Rs. 100 as rent per month, besides the premises which defendant occupies. These premises are worth Rs. 25 per month. The house has been mortgaged for about Rs. 8,000 at a quarter per cent. There is no evidence of any pressure from the mortgagee, while it seems that defendant's relatives dissuaded defendant from entering into a contract for sale. Ardeshir Nowroji Davar is alleged to have assigned his interest in this suit to Nowroji Jehanghir Framji. There are two plaintiffs: Pestonji Byramji Dantra is one and Nowroji Jehanghir Framji is the other. No doubt, Mr. Rele appears for both the plaintiffs, but I do not remember having seen plaintiff No. 2, Nowroji Jehanghir Framji, at all at any evening. At any rate, Ardeshir Nowroji Davar had not satisfied me that he has assigned his interest in this suit. In spite of this legal doubt, I have permitted the case to run its own whole length. I have not either allowed myself to be prejudiced by the admission of Ardeshir Nowroji Davar that there are forty to fifty decrees amounting to Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 9,000 standing against him; nor have I been influenced by the statement that plaintiff, Pestonji Byramji Dantra is the man who lends his name to so many creditable letters to the *Times of India* on Abkari matters without writing one single word of those letters. I may state that it is rather significant that Shapurji Mahimwalla, though anxious to buy a house, is not going to sue defendant for the sale of her house, either by way of specific performance or a claim in damages. I find also that Rustomji Pestonji Bhaisett is not at any time made promise on defendant's account to sell the house or give brokerage either to Pestonji Byramji Dantra or to Ardeshir Nowroji Davar, nor had he any authority from defendant to deal with her house or make any promise to a third party. Rustomji Pestonji Bhaisett is the brother-in-law of defendant and a friend to her. She naturally consults Rustomji at times, but that is all. Such is the evidence as I have weighted it. Plaintiffs, no doubt, do not base their suit on a promise, but it is alleged for the plaintiffs that a promise to pay brokerage was made. I find, however, that defendant or anybody else on her behalf never promised to give any brokerage to plaintiff, No. 1 Pestonji Byramji Dantra, or to Ardeshir Nowroji Davar. Lastly, I hold that Pestonji Byramji Dantra and Ardeshir Nowroji Davar did not bring about a contract for the sale of defendant's house at Grant Road, and that therefore they did not earn any brokerage. Of course plaintiffs would have been entitled to the brokerage all the same, if indeed defendant had entered into a contract and then backed out of it. But I find on a very careful examination of the evidence that this is not the case. Suit dismissed with costs, professional costs to defendant's solicitor, Rs. 51.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULT.

SECOND B. SC.

THE result of the Second B. Sc. examination was declared, yesterday afternoon, at the Bombay University. Out of the twenty-two candidates who had presented themselves for this examination, the following seven were declared to have passed the test: one in first class, one in second class, and the rest in pass:—

FIRST CLASS.—Kapadia, Dinsha Dorabji.
SECOND CLASS.—Chitre, Ganesh Waman.
PASS.—Bhat, Vidyaram Kuberram; Dongre, Mahadev Ganesh; Malkani, Khanchand Javharsing; McCabe-Dallas, Alfred; Ranade, Narayan Ganesh.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisons of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 28th November 1896:—

Robert Alfred Fraser, gentleman, of "Alvie," Toorak road, Toorak, in the county of Bourke, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved mechanism, for opening or closing the doors of railway carriages, and for indicating to passengers the names of arrival stations.

Solomon Meyers, manager, cotton mill, of Carroll road, Parel, Bombay, for an improved yarn cleaner for reels, etc.

Alexandre Lefebvre, of Beersel, Belgium, for automatic signalling devices for preventing collision of railway trains.

Edward Waller Stoney, civil engineer, of the Madras Railway, Madras, for improvements in actuating and controlling railway signals, and interlocking points and signals.

The Military Equipment Stores and Tortoise Tents Company, Limited manufacturers, of 7, Waterloo place, Pall Mall, in the county of London, for a portable cooking stove.

The Right Honourable Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, of No. 34, Portman square, in the county of London, for an improvement in pocket stove.

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco, engineering works, Belfast Ireland, for improvements in machines for packing tea or other substances.

Fredrik Ljungstrom, mechanician, of 37, Kommendorsgatan, Stockholm, in the kingdom of Sweden, for improvements in evaporating or heating apparatus.

Arthur Clement Evans, A.M.I.C.E., executive engineer, Ganges canal, Aligarh, for a hay and grain kiln.

Lincoln Gordon, district traffic superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand state railway, Lucknow, for an invention to be called "Gordon's automatic Scotch block and trap" for securing vehicles in lie by, or other sidings without the aid of safety chains or other contrivances.

William John Sharland, offg. station master, N.-W. railway, Lalamusa, for an automatic railway carriage door catch.

John Gordon, engineer, of 7, Leadenhall street, London, E.C., for improvements in, or relating to the glazing of brick, tile or other surfaces.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:

Frederick Robert Jones, M.I.M.E., state engineer of Nahan, Punjab, for improvements in vertical sugarcane mills. (Specification filed 9th September, 1896.)

Philip Townshend Somerville Large, civil engineer, of Saugor, Central Provinces, for an automatic self-adjusting rope guide for sheaves or pulleys. (Specification filed 3rd November, 1896.)

Moncrieff Lemaittee, permanent-way inspector, Delhi, for a combined railway carriage key and ticket-punch. (Specification filed 23rd November, 1896.)

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888, has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention for the period shown against it:—

B. L. Rajak, temporary engineer, state railways, late of 39, Ram Mohon Dutt's lane, Bhowanipore, Calcutta, for an automatic punkah pulling machine, and an adjusted punkah. (From 28th November, 1896 to 28th November, 1897.)

Whereas the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

James Hughes Minto's invention for improvements, in apparatus for charging liquids with gases. (Specification filed 22nd August, 1892.)

THE western section of the Siberian Railway has just been opened for traffic. It extends from Cheliabinsk to the Obi, a distance of 880 miles, together with a branch from Cheliabinsk to Ekaterinburg. A new section of the Transcaspian Railway, extending to the main line to Samargand, has also been opened. Its length is 48 miles.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LECTURER IN INDIAN EPIGRAPHY.

THE *Gujerati* remarks with reference to the recent selection of a lecturer in Indian Epigraphy, &c: "Mr. Rstiram's unanimous selection by the Syndicate, as Lecturer in Indian Epigraphy, Antiquities and Archæology, in connection with the Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraji Gold Medal Endowment of the Bombay University, is a well-deserved and fitting recognition of his devotion to Original Research in these highly instructive branches of Indian historical studies; and is interesting to the rising generation of our University graduates from more than one standpoint. In the first place, it proves, how, if a graduate is so disposed, it is possible,—in the midst of the numerous duties of offices, so hard-worked as that of the Bombay Gazetteer, and even a Solicitor's office—where Mr. Ratiram is now assistant to the Honourable R. M. Sayani, to continue privately one's special studies in his favourite subjects.

THE ELGIN RAJPUT SCHOOL.

The Elgin Rajput School, says the *Indian Spectator*, which the Viceroy "opened at Mandor, the old capital of Jodhpur, is an institution from which much good may reasonably be expected. The Powlett Nobles' School and the Mayo College are too costly for Rajputs of the humbler classes, and the Elgin School is to supply the desideratum. The course of instruction will embrace the elements of the purely literary subjects, as well as some knowledge of Police duties, Agriculture, and the Civil, Revenue, and Criminal Codes of Marwar. Physical exercise will be specially attended to. The aim is to give education to sons of the poorer but ancient Rajput families, without destroying the sturdy qualities for which that race is distinguished. The combination sought would be a happy one. How fruitful in results it is likely to be, we may well imagine from the work of the *Walter-krit-Hitkarini Sabha*."

THE MYSTERIES OF DIPLOMACY.

The *Indian Spectator* thus reviews the salient points of the Viceregal visit to Baroda:—"Right royal seems to have been the reception given to the Viceroy at Baroda. As we read about the magnificent decorations throughout the city, the arcades and banners with choice mottoes in bright colours, the works of art, hung even on the sides of the open roads, the dazzling illuminations by oil and electricity, the brilliant fire-works, the numberless crowds, the fascinating scenes at the Palace and the Residency, the feats of men and beasts,—of shooting arrows, firing guns, and making somersaults by pirots—we seem to be reading of something other than is to be seen in this work-a-day world, of a fary-land created by magic, reminding us of the flights of unbridled fancy in the *Arabian Nights*. A rare treat must it have been to the people of Baroda and the thousands of outsiders who had come to witness the splendid display. The only hitch in the enjoyment was the fatal catastrophe in the Peoples' Park; but it is a mercy, we think, the accident was not more serious than it was, and that the Gaikwad was sympathetic enough to do all that money could, to mitigate the loss to the relatives of the persons killed. We trust His Highness has had full recompense for the lakhs he spent on this Reception; and that the Viceroy, too, has attained the objects for which he decided not to abandon his tour, even in this year of famine. The mysteries of diplomacy are too deep for ordinary people to unravel; and the East has a time-honoured partiality for high political personages enshrouding themselves in awe-inspiring magnificence and unfathomable mystery."

THE VICEROY AND THE FAMINE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* comments on the views of H. E. the Viceroy regarding the famine: "We cannot understand the reluctance of the Government of India to encourage subscriptions in aid of famine relief being opened by the Lord Mayor. Taere was the same reluctance in 1876-77. The Lytton-Strachey Administration did its level best by lying telegrams to London to discourage the opeing of the relief fund till, exasperated by the political immorality of that regime, which had then embarked on the enterprise of an unrighteous and unprovoked war on the Ameer of Afghanistan, the Duke of Buckingham, a fine specimen of the old English type, who then ruled Madras, had the public spirit and uncommon independence to arouse the English nation and move the Lord Mayor to call the meeting at Mansion House which thereafter opened the purse strings of the benevolently inclined of his countrymen and poured into India the princely sum of about 80 lakhs for the famished and the dying. They say, History repeats itself. So here is the Earl of Elgin endeavouring his best to damp optimistic reports of the Secrcary of State, for which, we think, there is very little warrant, and misleading the English nation who seem to think that there may be no need for that magnificent charity which partly saved India and into the bargain put to shame Lord Lytton and his Finance Minister."

THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

Glancing at the Congress programme, the *Indian Spectator* states: "The Congress programme, as formulated at Calcutta, embraces, we are glad to find, some new subjects of great importance. The first place should, of course, be given to the famine and the famine policy in general, including the disposal of the Famine Insurance Fund. We trust the discussion on this will not be a mere repetition of time-worn arguments or empty platitudes. If a couple of gentlemen from each province come fully prepared, and give information as to the state of things there and the adequacy or inadequacy of the measures adopted by Government for relief, much more practical good would be done by the Congress than has been possible before. Another subject of interest will be that of the Provincial Contracts, clear digested proposal, as regards which may with advantage be made by the representatives of each province. A reform is also to be prayed for in the constitution of the Indian Universities. We suppose it is intended to ask for an extention of the elective principle therein; and so far, the proposal would secure almost universal sympathy. Then, there is the question of a constitution for the Congress which is yet to be settled. It does not speak well for the movement that this question should hang fire. The fact is, the Congress busies itself with so many subjects, that it can do but little justice to any, and its proceedings become practically of little permanent use."

A QUESTION REGARDING THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The *Indian Spectator*, taking a survey of questions relating to the bubonic fever in Bombay, writes: As sure as anything, the plague is increasing; and even the patience of the most philosophical amongst our citizens is very nearly exhausted. The Municipal returns themselves show an abnormal and steady increase in the number of attacks and deaths. Everybody knows that there are a number of cases, in addition, which are effectively concealed. The scare that was produced by the compulsory segregation, as it was carried on, coupled with the bullyings and exactions of certain impostors and the strange rumours and foolish prophecies that were circulated about the time of the *Diwali* holidays, has left behind the legacy of a ruinous understanding that neither the relations of persons attacked, nor the neighbours should do anything to report cases to the Municipal authorities or request them to disinfect and cleanse the affected houses and the surrounding locality. Nay, the spirit of the people is often one of resistance, active or passive. The question, then, arises whether something more than we are doing at present is not peremptorily necessary to at least keep the plague in check. *Prima facie*, the first thing we want is vigorous watchfulness, ensuring that no plague-cases shall remain concealed. Secondly, there should be compulsory disinfection, of houses, and in some cases compulsory segregation, too, if science so advises. There was reason to suspend compulsory segregation when the plague seemed to be abating. There should be a return to it if it is increasing, and if medical experts recommend it as the only way to check the progress of the disease. By the bye, what is the Committee of experts, which Government appointed, doing? So far, only one report of the learned Drs. Haffkine and Hankin has been given to the public; and that only describes the symptoms of the plague. Could they not say whether the disease may not reasonably be treated as infectious, and whether, therefore, it would not be prudent to resort to compulsory segregation again?" The *Independent* discourses in despondent tones: "Bombay is sinking fast. Bubonic plague has terribly taken our city in its grasp and "Bombay the beautiful" has been rudely shorn of her proud appellation, her boast as the healthiest and the fairest city in India, has been mingled into dust, and to-day she stands before the lookers-on, in the eyes of her inhabitants and her admirers as 'Bombay the ghastly.' Never in the lifetime of her oldest inhabitants had she passed before through such a crisis, the time of the saddest sorrow as she has to undergo now. Dark and dismal are the days in store for Bombay. The black and ominous cloud of destruction and death overhangs on all sides, the precious lives in number are daily lost, and the living cannot even guess what next would happen. In fact, as the proverb goes, the inhabitants move and have their being with their lives in the hollow of their hands. In short, the whole atmosheres of Bombay has become thickly poisonous. The germs of poison lurk not in the localities where the poor classes live but also where the middle classes dwell, even where the well to do are known to stop, and the city thus has to put up with an insecurity as regards life, which she had never known before. It is the mephitic gas, that pestilential exhalation from the ground emitted by your precious drainage which is at the bottom, as is popularly believed with justification, of the whole mischief. And although repentence come too late, we ask the authorities to admit the egregious blunder done in the past and profit by the dear experience obtained during the period of nearly a decade and a half."

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Looseness. No. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE WHITTLE MILLS.

THE establishments of the three "Whittle Mills," at Broach, writes a correspondent, gave a welcome and congratulatory reception to Mr. and Mrs Whittle, on Friday, the 4th instant, after their safe voyage from Home, and on their having been recently married. The three mills and their compounds were beautifully decorated with flags and draperies of various kinds. The part of the "White Road," facing the mills, was lined on both sides with plantain leaves and bunches of evergreens with flags and wooden frames for lights at intervals. Triumphal arches were raised up on the road and at the entrances of the mills. On a high ground, opposite the mills, a large mandap was raised and was very tastefully decorated, and there the newly married couple were given their reception. Merchants and notabilities of the town were invited. Mr. and Mrs. Whittle, accompanied by Mrs. Fawcett, wife of Mr. Fawcett, the Sessions Judge here, arrived at the mills, at 5-30 p.m., and were conducted to the mandap by the agents and Mr. Clayton, the manager of the mills. The proceedings of the evening were opened by Mr. Narayenrao Yuggonnath, the head clerk of the mills, in the following words:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of your mill establishments here, I am desired to express the sense of our sincere gratification, at your wedding with Miss Greaves, and on having been first favoured by you with a visit, before visiting any of your many establishments in Gujerat. It was duty and the feelings of utmost pleasure that actuated your men, sir, to make what arrangements they could for you and your good madam's inception, and, as I am desired, I beg to propose, that Mr. Clayton should kindly read the congratulatory address on this occasion. Mr. Clayton, the manager of the mills, then read the following address:—

"To A. C. Whittle, Esq., Agent, Whittle Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Broach. Respected Sir,—We, the workmen and clerks of the Whittle Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, beg to congratulate you on your marriage with Miss Greaves and welcome Mrs. Whittle and you after a safe and pleasant voyage from home. Your paternal care and affectionate regard for all of us; your kind and courteous treatment of us all; and the great interest you take in our well-being, have won for you our hearty love and respect, and the cordial relations which exist between us amply prove that our connexion has been always enlivened by your pleasant social qualities. Your marriage with Miss Greaves has a local interest of its own. The late Mr. Greaves was the pioneer of spinning and weaving industry in this town, and his memory is still cherished here. The citizens of Broach, we confidently assert, have all been pleased to see that his mantle has fallen on a distinguished and able man like your worthy self. This circumstance alone is sufficient to interest Mrs. Whittle in your work and our well-being. Your successful efforts to develop the commercial resources of Kattyawar by the introduction of ginning and mill industry have earned for you respect and gratitude of the people of that province. And, your commercial abilities, coupled with recognized honesty, enterprise, and industry, have placed you in the rank of leading merchants in this part of India. We hope and pray that your efforts here may be crowned even with greater success and be attended with greater prosperity. In conclusion, we pray to God that your married life may be attended by all its blessings, and that Almighty may give Mrs. Whittle and you long life and health to enjoy the same."

The address, which was printed on a handsome piece of satin, with its borders beautifully embroidered with gold and silver threads, and draped with fine crimson silken lace, was then presented to the couple in a costly and artistically carved silver casket.

The presentation of the casket was followed by three cheers for the guests.

Mr. Whittle, then thanking the parties in a able speech, presented in return a handsome sum for the men of his mills to be entertained in honour of the occasion, and left the place amid deafening cheers by the assemblage and the crowds that had gathered outside.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 17TH TO 23RD NOVEMBER.)

EXPORTS.

Maria Valeria s, Aden—366 cwt gingellyseed, 1117 cwt jowaree, 52 cwt rice, 476 cwt barley, and 360 lbs tea.

Maria Valeria s, Trieste—274 bales cotton, 100 corges hide for trashipment to Venice, and 100 corges hide.

Sutrunjee s, Bombay—114 bales cotton, 175 cwt cotton, unpressed, 11,133 cwt wheat, and 111 cwt jowaree.

Kola s, Bombay—50 bales cotton, 630 cwt cotton unpressed, 3,935 cwt wheat, 13 cwt jowaree, 35 cwt rice, and 104 corges skins.—

Satrunjee s,—2,434 cwt wheat, 183 cwt jowaree, and 358 cwt rice.

Dumra s, Bombay—182 cwt wool unpressed, 1,916 cwt gingellyseed, 282 cwt wheat, 725 cwt jowaree, 1,203 cwt rice, and 357 cwt rice for trashipment, to Aden.

Mahanadi s, Bombay—120 bales cotton 320 cwt cotton, unpressed, 635 cwt wheat, 390 cwt jowarees, and 632 cwt rice.

Mikado s, Antwerp—338 bales cotton, 27 bales wool, and 230 corges hide.

IMPORTS.

Branksome Hall s, Liverpool via Bombay—356 pieces grey goods, 1,876 pieces white goods foreign, and 536 pieces prints foreign.

Lockatey Hall s, Liverpool—2,501 pieces grey goods foreign, 400 pieces white goods foreign, and 1,461 pieces prints foreign.

Alecto s, Hull via Bombay—250 pieces white goods foreign.

Dwarka s, Bombay—1 cwt yellow metal.

Kapurthala s, Bombay—50 pieces grey goods foreign, 550 pieces white goods foreign, and 60 pieces prints foreign.

Satrunjee s—50 pieces grey goods foreign, 25 cwt copper, and 28 cwt yellow metal.

Dumra s, Bombay—200 pieces grey goods foreign, 2,102 pieces grey goods Indian 668 pieces white goods foreign, 3,798 pieces prints foreign, 2,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign and 15 cwt copper.

Mahanadi s, Bombay—1,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns, foreign, and 150 cwt steel.

Dwarka s, Bombay—2360 pieces grey goods foreign, 11,317 pieces grey goods Indian, 3,551 pieces white goods foreign, 1,209 pieces prints foreign, 200 pieces prints Indian, 6,800 lbs grey yarns Indian, 2,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 4 01 lbs T red and dyed yarns Indian, 40 cwt copper and 15 cwt yellow metal.

Mikado s, Hull via Bombay—750 pieces white goods foreign, and 180 pieces prints foreign.

Satrunji s, Bombay—13 pieces grey goods foreign, 18 pieces prints foreign, 65 cwt iron bar, etc, 15 cwt copper, and 23 cwt yellow metal.

Kola s, Bombay—1,050 pieces grey goods foreign, 8,476 pieces grey goods Indian, 1,920 pieces white goods foreign, 3,710 pieces prints foreign, 5,300 lbs grey yarns Indian, 600 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, and 55 cwt copper.

Rufford Hall s, Liverpool—6,300 lbs grey yarns foreign, 1,894 tons coals and 185 tons coke.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vulcan s—17 bales wool, Corbee, Fyffe and Co.

Aston Hall s—110 bales wool, Jadowjee Kara.

Armenia s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 250 cwt coir yarn, P Govindjee; 4,000 cwt bone meal, Mooljee Jamal.

FOR LONDON.

India s—18 bales skins, Cassum Essa and Co; 1,065 cwt myrabollams, J J Mahomed; 4,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 15 cases brasswares, K N Currance and Co; 99 cwt sandal wood, Tyabjee and Co; 12 cases indigo, The Bombay Co; 5 cases condiments, and 2 cases Bombay ducks, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 5½ cwt Colombo roots, Ratansee Ludha; 175 cwt olibanum, Alladin Joosub; 200 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 19 bales carpets, 52 cwt gum, and 14 cwt deer horns, H S Lalljee and Co; 210 cwt gum, 113 cwt olibanum, and 7 cases nutmegs, Moolchna Lalljee; 150 cwt gum, J Malsee; 750 cwt mussardeed, D Merwanjee and Co; 120 cwt gum, Lalljee Ludha; 40 cwt deer horns, Peerbhoy Allarukhia; 147 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 1 bale carpets, H S Harucha; 200 cwt coir ropes, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 25 bales hides K Amru; 75 bales skins, Owen and Okell.

Jupiter s—1,005 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 7,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 3 pots rosa oil, M Dhunjeebhoy.

FOR BOSTON.

India s—45 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—650 cwt gum, Rastomjee C Patel.

Aston Hall s—30 cwt mowraseed, and 2,659 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Jupiter s—20 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwt gum, Eugine Meiffre.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2 bales hide, Croft Mody and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spiange and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—50 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 4 cwt shark fins, Itawjee Coyajee; 186 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Rosetta s—100 bales cotton, and 200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 5 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 19 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 29 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 32 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 1 box goru chandan, M M Essabhoy; 47 bales twist, M Byramjee; 39 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 6 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 12 chests opium, F M Chinoy; 9 chests opium, F C Kooka and Co; 18 chests opium, M Byramjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—65 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 35 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 10 chests opium, E Nowrojee and Co; 5 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 106 chests opium, N J Abraham; 57 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 28 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 41 chests opium, N Cassombhoy and Co; 31 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 2 chests opium, K Hormookrai.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mazagon s—100 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Masagon s—143 bales cotton, Dinshaw Currance and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bhundara s—113 bales cotton, B Govindjee and Co; 183 bales cotton, S Sagarmull.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF DECEMBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samli shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min. temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Rate per hour. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours. | TEMPERAT

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1860.

LAWN MOWERS, the Patent "Excelsior," the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inch.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Ramport Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 8 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 9 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED few Clarabella Organs playing 8 Tunes, Rs. 20 each; Clariophon Organs, Rs. 25, with 6 Metal Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! Hundreds of new Novelties from Annas Four, every Requisites for Xmas Tree holders at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT HOUSE with an extensive park. Rare Opportunity FOR SAFE Investment, situated in a healthy locality, Byculla, suitable for an Orphanage, an Hotel or a Boarding School. Contains 25 large rooms including two grand drawing-rooms 50ft.×30ft. Frontage 100 ft., fitted up with gas. Land about 12000 sq. yards, half available as a splendid building site, also a capacious Tank. Apply to "S," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—STEAM and HAND CRANES. Apply to GANESH BHICAJEE, care of Mr. J. Stuber, Mazagon.

DOG CART, PONY and Harness, all in excellent condition, to be SOLD for Rs. 350. Apply "D," care of this office.

TO LET.—Large and Airy BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road and at Elphinstone Road, Parel, two minutes' walk from the Station, and Small BUNGALOW near Sea, at Mahim. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

TO LET.—A furnished Bungalow on Church Hill, Igatpuri. Terms, apply to E. A. OSBORNE.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and 31, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Established 1889.

WANTED, a COW BUFFALO in full milk, also an Ordinary COW. Apply to HOUSE STEWARD, Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, giving full particulars as regards price and quantity of Milk given daily.

WANTED, TWO COMPETENT SURVEYORS for Surveying and Plotting, at PORT-CANNING; Salary Rs. 75. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co.

WANTED, for Calcutta First-class Hotel, YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good Salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month, No Extras.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated. Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

PRECAUTION FOR EYES.—Mere Opticians cannot find out diseases of the Eye. Our Consulting Oculist of the London Eye Hospital points them out free of charge correcting errors of refraction by Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles as per his directions at half the prices usually charged elsewhere. D. M. DASTOOR and Co., 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

A LADY, lately returned from Europe, with high Diplomas in Midwifery and Gynecology is OPEN to ENGAGEMENT and CONSULTATION. References. Apply "No. 77," care of this Paper.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office. Steam Press.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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NOTES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 8.

CONSOLS and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged in London, yesterday, at 112 1/16 and 119½, respectively. The market rates of discount were put up again 1/8th per cent. both on short London Bills, at 3 per cent. and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2½ per cent. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined ¼ per cent to £62¾. The price of Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 29 7/8; but in New York, the metal was 1/8 cent. cheaper, at 65⅝ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. lower at 4·86¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 3d. per rupee. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent. to 103; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·22½.

The periodical Skin Sales opened yesterday with the Goat Skin Sale, at which there was a good demand at advanced prices. The number of Goat Skins offered is 9,20,000, and of Sheep Skins 9,00,000.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London, yesterday, at 41½s. per 416lbs., sellers Canal, January-Feburay shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market dull; Brown Rapeseed at 38½s. per 416lbs., sellers Canal, since shipment to the same ports, market dull; and Linseed at 35s. per 416lbs., sellers Canal, April-May shipment to the same ports, market quiet.

The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool advanced 1-32d. yesterday to 4 9-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals were unchanged in all positions; and in rates for East Indian Cotton there was no alteration. The market closed firm; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady. Sales 12,000 bales inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 38,000 bales.

In New York, yesterday, prices of Cotton were virtually unchanged, ready Mid.-Uplands being still quoted at 7 9-16 cents per lb.; while March Futures were 2 points lower, at 7·48 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 45,000 bales; and the total arrivals to date give the following comparison with those in the two preceding years for the same period:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts	45,000	43,000	63,000
Two days' do.	83,000	80,000	110,000
Since 1st September	3,874,000	2,738,000	4,136,000

In our local Cotton market, to-day, a moderate amount of business has been reported on the basis of previous rates, the feeling having been steady. Exporters have bought 1,100 bales, consisting of 600 Bengal, at Rs. 148-59; 200 each of Dhamargaum, at Rs. 180-1; and Dhulia, at Rs. 176; and 100 Karanja, at Rs. 179; while the Mills have taken 700 bales, made up of 300 Pachora, at Rs. 167-8; and 200 Bengal, at Rs. 157, ready new Cotton; and 100 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 164, and Kasgaum, at Rs. 168, old stuff.

WHEAT remains steady with a moderate business passing for account of exporters, and prices unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	6	4	0 per cwt.
Do. 85	,,	6	3	3 ,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	6	3	9 ,,
Red Delhi	,,	6	0	0 ,,
Hard Yellow	,,	6	6	0 ,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	5	15	0 ,,
Hard Red	,,	6	1	0 ,,

SEEDS continue also to be taken to a moderate extent by shippers, the market having become steady again to-day with quotations unchanged as at foot:—

Linseed	Rs.	6-8-0 to 6-10-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat,	,,	8-0-0 to 8-2-0	,,
Do. Cawnpore	,,	7-14-0 to 8-0-0	,,
Do. Red do.	,,	7-2-0 to 7-4-0	,,
Gingelly, White	,,	46-8-0 to 47-8-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	,,	44-8-0 to 45-8-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	10,713 bales.
Wheat	1,303 cwts.
Linseed	1,455 ,,
Rapeseed	1,630 ,,
Gingelly	6,880 ,,
Groundnuts	2,055 ,,
Castorseed	5,170 ,,
Rice	3,564 ,,

FREIGHTS.—Some business has been reported to-day for Genoa, at 9s. per ton; but the market has been very quiet, with 11s. 6d. to 12s. per ton generally quoted.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 5-16 to 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which former rate a little was placed early in the day; and, later on, fair amount was reported at the latter quotation. Bank Wire Transfer then became available at 1s. 3 3-16d., at which a fair business was reported, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-16 to 7-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-16 to 7-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3¼d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-8d.	do.
Francs do.	1·63	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 100 3-8 for Money, and 100 7-16 for Account for 3½ per Cents; but rates declined in a weak market ¼ per cent., at which reduction they closed; with Threes quoted at 98.

SHARES.—There has been a little more movement in this market to-day in Cotton Mill Scrip, we note an advance in 4 cases and a decline in 3 at our revised quotations. In other shares there has been an advance of Rs. 50 in Bombay Flour; of Rs. 5, in Ahmedabad Prantij Railway. While Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5, say o Rs. 1,340 per share.

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 140·67 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	7,900	20	10,920
Or per mile of Railway	22	56	...	78
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,735	2,575	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks...	62,411	2,00,095	2,595	2,65,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,002	15,411	29	19,462
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	136	...	169
Total to corresponding date do.	57,566	1,63,009	1,211	2,21,786

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,542
Increase to date ..... ,, 43,315

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th November, 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	1	47
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	7,293	2,179	83	9,994
Total for 20 weeks...	7,793	3,479	93	10,804
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	490	195	1	624
Per mile of Ry do.	29	11	...	35
Total to corresponding date do.	7,857	2,859	67	10,089

Increase for the week ..... Rs.
Do. to date ..... ,,

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 14th November, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,68,509	3,70,184	5,389	5,44,382
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles.	...	...	...	8,22,285

Decrease ..... Rs. 2,77,903

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARLOW—November 25, at Midnapore, the wife of H. Barlow, Executive Engineer, of a son.
BISSET—November 27, at Simla, the wife of Col. Bisset R. E., of a daughter.
GODFREY-FAUSSETT—November 28, at Bhagulpur, the wife of R. F. Godfrey-Faussett, of a son.
HENRY—November 30, at Rawalpindi, the wife of J. Henry, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a son.
PONDER—November 26, at Kalimpong, the wife of C. F. Ponder, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARCLAY—SHEPARD—November 26, at the Old Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. C. Myires, John Barclay, of Loheria, Champarun, to Elizabeth Sarah, younger daughter of Henry Shepard, Esq., of Oatlands, County Wicklow.
THORP—LESLIE—December 2, at St. Bartholomew's Church Barrackpore, by the Rev. G. M. Davies, M.A., Henry George Pendergast Thorp, of Latchmipur Factory, Champaran, eldest son of the late Surgeon-General Edward Courtney Thorp, L.M.S., to Alice, a daughter of Sheppard John Leslie, Solicitor, High Court, Calcutta.

DEATH.

JOHNSTONE—November 30, at No. 175, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, from peritonitis, Dudley Thomas Hope, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Johnstone, aged 14 years, 8 months and 14 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications, intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1896.

It is a noteworthy fact that two Metropolitan constituencies representing opposite views in party politics should have cast their votes for natives of India, both of whom are citizens of Bombay, and members of the Parsee community. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, after three gallant efforts, obtained a majority of the suffrages of Central Finsbury as a representative of the Liberal interest. Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree at the first attempt succeeded in gaining a larger majority of votes of the electors of North-East Bethnal Green, as the exponent of Conservative principles. It is to be regretted that fortune should have served Mr. Dadabhai an ill-turn at the last General Election, which was so propitious to his friend and fellow-citizen. It is always an advantage that both sides of controverted questions shall be heard in Parliament, and this is especially the case in regard to Indian questions, which, if the truth must be confessed, have little attraction for the average member, who is only too prone to take his opinions on matters concerning this great dependency from the first comer and seldom gives himself the trouble of verifying his impressions on subjects so recondite. When the Hon'ble Member for Central Finsbury was "Member for India" his views on Indian politics and aspirations were not unnaturally regarded by a considerable section of the House as those of an exponent of the aspirations of a united people eager to share with England the blessing of Parliamentary institutions. Had Mr. Bhownuggree been on one of the opposite benches, it would have been at once understood that even amongst Indians there is room for fundamental differences of opinion on political questions. It would have been realised that there are large and influential classes in India who do not see eye to eye with the National Congress, at all events in so far as that body may seem to justify the harsh criticism of Sir Lepel Griffin, that it criticises unfavourably every action of Government. Mr. W. S. Caine might have been saved from the delusion that the Indian Government stands in relation to the Indian people as the prisoner in the dock stands to the prosecutor in a court of appeal. He would have learned that the Indian people owe it to the Indian Government that they have been delivered from anarchy and merciless oppression; that a country as roadless as Persia or Turkey has been endowed for the first time in its history with excellent communications, culminating in twenty-one thousand miles of railway.

Mr. Caine might have had the opportunity of hearing on the authority of a very competent Indian investigator, Dewan Srinavasa Raghavaiyangar, now Minister of the Baroda State, that "in the Eighteenth Century the completest anarchy prevailed, and that the condition of the people was miserable in the extreme;" that "when the Emperor (of Delhi) appointed a jaghirdar over a tract of country, the Mahrathas appointed another, and both of them fleeced the cultivators and often left them no alternative but to leave off cultivating and turn plunderers in their turn." The history of India in the Nineteenth Century is very different, for it is that of the rescue of the country by the "Indian Government," which now, thanks to diligent misrepresentations, has come to be regarded in some quarters as the natural enemy of the Indian people whom it has delivered from chaos and unutterable misery. Just as it would have been desirable that Mr. Bhownuggree, representing a different school of opinion, should have been in the House of Commons while the seat for Central Finsbury was held by a representative of the Congress, so it is permitted to wish that Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee should be restored to the seat which he formerly held in that House. As Sir William Hunter has well said, the National Congress is an association which no Indian statesman can disregard. It is the child of British rule, the product of the schools and universities which the Government of India has created and fostered in this country. There are doubtless some who may regard it as a political Frankenstein; but the wiser and the less churlish will desire that its voice shall be heard in the House of Commons if English constituencies will return its representatives to Parliament. Mr. Caine has just told us that Mr. Hume—at once the foster-father and nurse of that interesting child of British civilisation in this country—when asked what message he had to send to the next Congress, replied: "Tell the beggars to pay up!" Had it not been for Mr. Hume's purse in the early days of its struggle for existence the Congress must have died of inanition. But it has survived, and, no doubt, Mr. Bhownuggree would be heartily glad to find his friend Mr. Dadabhai on the other side of the House to represent views differing from his own, but as honestly held.

Mr. Bhownuggree has throughout his career consistently held Conservative principles, which by no means precluded him from taking an active part in furthering many reforms. He first won his spurs in journalism in Bombay. He elaborated into a valuable work on the Constitution of the East India Company, an essay on the subject, which had won him the prize at the Elphinstone College for the best English composition. That early achievement showed a conservative balance of mind not usually found among the endowments of young men. He was one of the promoters of the first gymnasium in Bombay; he advocated female education at a time when the cause was not so popular even in this city as it has since become. He was the active and resourceful secretary of the Rukmabai Committee for the removal of an excrescence on the Indian marriage law borrowed from an obsolete provision of that of England. As agent in Bombay to the State of Bhownugger, and at a later period as Judicial member of the Council, created by the late Maharajah, he got into touch with administrative duties, and reorganised the judicial administration of that State on the British system. His convervatism did not tie his hands when good work had to be done; it kept him within the limits of the practicable and the prudent. It is well that a man versed in the requirements of the real India, as distinct from the India of political dreamers, should find a seat in the House of Commons. In that great assembly he has shown his independence of party ties and influences by opposing the Conservative Government on the question of the repeal of a third of the cotton duties in obedience to the clamour of Manchester. He stood out manfully against the nefarious proposal to saddle India with the cost of the Suakin expedition, which was not even colourably undertaken in defence of any Indian interest. That alone would have been a good record for a new member in one Session. But he was always vigilant when Indian interests were at stake, and gained the respect of both sides of the House by the manner in which he combined loyalty to his convictions with loyalty to the Party, with which on most questions he was at one. The public dinner at Petit Hall on Monday evening, was a spontaneous tribute to the work of the man and the qualities which have enabled him to obtain a position in which he can do much to make the people of England and the people of India better known to each other. For, as Sir William Hunter well observed at the banquet given to the new Member for India, at the Whitehall Rooms, last December, he stands before the British Empire as the one man of Indian birth in the great Council of the Realm, the true representative of the spirit of conservative progress which animates the vast majority of the princes and peoples of India.

MR. W. CROOKE'S presidential address at the annual meeting of the Bombay Anthropological Society is reproduced in the pages of the Society's journal just issued. Mr. Crooke is a Bengal civilian, and rightly took his appointment to the presidentship of the Bombay Society. At their desire, he widened the influence of their work by associating with them all who throughout the peninsula are in sympathy with its aim. The speech was uncommonly able one, and were it not confined to the pages of the journal it might stir up enthusiasm and bring into the Society the desired augmentation of its members. Every Englishman in India, in the opinion of Mr. Crooke, is an anthropologist, and could not, even if he wished, help being so. But he would have them more deeply interested in anthropology. The Dutch, who are an eminently practical people, have now decided that no officer is qualified for service in their Eastern Island Empire, until he has acquired a competent knowledge of the social and religious life of its inhabitants. Mr. Crooke looks forward to the time when not only the Indian Government, but every merchant who sends a representative to this country will prescribe a similar course of study. Perhaps it would be well for the Indian Government to give its men some rudimentary instruction. But for a man who is to sell cutlery and glass beads to Borahs and Parsee merchants, it is scarcely necessary that he should know the difference of race. Enough for him that he should know the price of the commodity he sells, and the credit of the man he deals with. Mr. Crooke reminded the members of the society that their work—much though they had done—was only just beginning. Brahmanism and Islamism are not the only racial divisions—Brahmanism not the only religious belief of the Hindu race. There are millions of people who never employ a Brahman, who do not worship in the Brahmanical pantheon, but believe in a collection of faiths which have been roughly grouped together under the name of "Animistic." Of this great branch of religion, anthropologists can hardly be said to know more than the very elements. The faith of the jungle dwellers of the Central Hills—Gonds, Bhils, Kharwars, Santals and their kinsfolk, the belief of the understratum of the people of Northern India, whom the early Hindus called Sudras, and we, for lack of a better name, provisionally know as Dravidians, are still closed books. There is a host of fetishes, nature godlings with whom the Western races are unacquainted, but whose characteristics it is the duty of the society to discover.

MR. CROOKE, discussing the subject, made an excellent suggestion, which we trust the society has officially forwarded to the Governments of Bombay and the North-West Provinces. Within the territory administered by these two Governments there exist certainly the most primitive and, consequently, most interesting tribes, but they have as yet organised no special survey. In Bombay, as Mr. Crooke admitted, we already possess, scattered through the volumes of the *Provincial Gazetteer*, a great quantity of most valuable notes on castes. But they are, as he said, disconnected; and the book of which they form a part, is of too great extent to make them readily available. If, said he, the Bombay Government find themselves unable to institute a special survey, they might, perhaps, be induced to reprint these notes on castes as an Ethnographical Handbook for the Presidency. And he further suggested that Mr. Campbell be induced to act as editor of the materials for a very useful work which lies ready to hand. He suggested, too, that the Government of the Central Provinces be induced to republish Mr. Hislop's Notes, with extracts from the Settlement Reports, and similar sources of information, which would have the additional advantage of giving an account of these jungle races at a time before they became so fully exposed to Brahmanical influence as is at present the case. These are but a few of the many useful suggestions which Mr. Crooke threw out. But they are sufficient to indicate a direct line of action for the society to adopt. European residents are here so short a time that individuals cannot begin at beginning, and unravel the whole tangled web. But the work begun at once, can be made progressive, and the society placed in possession of the whole story of the castes and tribes, their manners and customs, their religions and aspirations, and the society will then have worked out the justification of its existence.

QUEENSLAND is holding back on the question of the federation of the Australian colonies. Indeed, it has declined to elect a representative to attend the convention to be held in February next. This decision has disturbed the equanimity of the advocates of federation, and in the Victorian Parliament, the other day, a member inquired what effect "the lack of interest shown by Queensland" was likely to have upon the federal cause so far as Victoria was concerned. In other words, he asked whether Victorian electors would be asked to select representatives at the convention which is to draft the Federal Constitution? The Premier, who did not take a very cheerful view of the later phase of the situation, expressed the belief that there was still some hope of Queensland taking part in the convention, in which case all would be well. Even if there is further disappointment in that quarter, however, the convention will be summoned if New South Wales agrees to take part in the proceedings. Everything, it seems, now depends upon the attitude of New South Wales. Should that Colony decline to act without Queensland, it will be useless to proceed further with the election of representatives to attend a federal convention which would only be attended by Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, and probably West Australia. But it is hoped that even yet the situation will be changed. For federation, if it come at all, must be purely voluntary, and must be the outcome of much deliberation and thought.

THE China and Japan papers are engaged in a discussion as to whether cotton yarns manufactured in Japan will be able to compete with yarns manufactured in China under foreign management. There are 430,000 spindles already working, or soon to be working, in China, 230,000 of them being in factories built with foreign capital in Shanghai. On the other hand, it is urged that the two factories projected by Japanese capitalists will have only some sixty thousand spindles. It is calculated that after deducting all expenses, and on the hypothesis of complete freedom from taxation, yarns manufactured in China leave a clear profit of 17½ per cent., and yarns manufactured in Japan and carried to China can be sold there at a profit of 10 per cent. If, therefore, the *Asahi* calculates, the Chinese Government puts into practice the intention now attributed to it, and imposes a tax of 10 per cent. on yarns manufactured in China, profits accruing on the latter will be reduced to 7½ per cent., as against 9½ per cent. accruing on imported Japanese yarns. Japan's answer, therefore, is that it can and will compete.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames with the mails of the 27th November, left Aden at 6 p.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at day light on Sunday.

IT is reported that Mr. George Cotton, of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

AT the entertainment given in honour of Mr. W. S. Caine, at the Wilson College, on Monday evening, after music and refreshments, Mr. Caine made a very earnest and impressive appeal to all friends of temperance on the Presidency to help forward the cause by their sympathy, effort, and money. It was a cause, he said, in which the followers of all religions could combine for the common good of all mankind. About a hundred friends were present representing nearly all the temperance organisations at work in the city.

THE Indian Troopservice Transport Victoria left Suez, on Monday, the 7th instant, and may be expected to arrive here, at day light, on the 16th instant.

THE G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps will hold a Camp-of-Exercise, at Igatpuri, from Monday, the 28th December, 1896, to Saturday, the 2nd January, 1897, inclusive. The annual inspection of the Corps will be taken on the latter date.

THE Transport Ludhiana is expected to arrive at Bombay about the 11th inst., from Suakin, with the following troops, &c., and will land them at the Prince's Dock:—No. 5, Bombay Mountain Battery:—European officers 4, Native officers 4, rank-and-file 217, followers 72, horses 10, mules 153, guns 6, ammunition 148 maunds, ordnance and baggage 650 maunds. Veterinary Hospital:—European officers 1, Non-commissioned officers 2, followers 13, horses 2, mules 4.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PAYMENT OF THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

It appears that a French Syndicate offered to advance the Egyptian Government half-a-million sterling, but the British made a prior offer, which renders the acceptance of the French offer unnecessary.

ITALIAN EXPEDITION TO MAGADOXO.

The transport Volta has sailed from Naples with five machine guns, and will embark a force of Askaris at Massowah for Magadoxo.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

NEW YORK, DEC. 7.

Venezuela has accepted the agreement arrived at by the United States and Great Britain to settle the frontier question in dispute by arbitration.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

President Cleveland, in his Message to the Congress, strongly urges granting genuine autonomy to Cuba which would end the ruinous war now going on there.

America, he adds, is always ready to act as mediator, and he hints that she might eventually intervene in Cuba if Spain proved powerless to restore order.

President Cleveland says, he cannot believe the present sombre prospect of affairs in Turkey will be long permitted to offend the sight of Christendom.

With regard to the Tariff he merely defends the existing one.

THE ACCORD BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 7.

The Porte has received a despatch from the Ottoman Ambassador at St. Petersburg in which he states that complete accord exists between Russia and Great Britain regarding Turkish reforms.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 8.

The Poona annual regatta commenced, to-day, at Rosherville. A large and fashionable gathering was present. There were seven races on the card. The principal race, the Challenge Fours, fell through, owing to Madras and Bombay not being able to send their crews. Messrs. Tom Le Mesurier and Lequesne acted as judges; while Messrs. Joyner and Giles served as starters. The Band of the 28th Pioneers was in attendance.

1ST RACE.—"Inter-Regimental. Fours."—First Heat—Distance 1 mile.

28th Pioneers vs. Royal Irish Rifles.

1 Mr Gervers, 10st 5lb	1 Mr Cory, 11st
2 Mr Corry, 10st 5lb	2 Mr Taylor, 10st 11lb
3 Mr Walker, 11st 8lb	3 Mr Perreau, 12st 7lb
Str Mr Bonham, 11st	Str Mr Maclean, 11st 6lb
Cox Mr Goldingham, 9st	Cox Mr Higginson, 9st 4lb

The Pioneers were strong at the start. They took the inside run, and won by ten lengths. Time—6mins. 11secs.

2ND RACE.—"Inter-Regimental Fours."—Second Heat—Distance 1 mile.

Royal Engineers vs. Royal Dublin Fus.

1 Mr Molloy, 9st 4lb	1 Mr Moore, 9st 4lb
2 Mr Wright, 11st 7lb	2 Mr Mackenzie, 11st 11lb
3 Mr Jameson, 13st 10lb	3 Dr Kelly, 12st
Str Mr Bradford, 10st	Str Mr Mackenzie, 11st 13lb.
Cox Mr Sitwell, 9st	Cox Mr Greig, 9st 2lb

This was a much closer race than the first. Near the half-mile flag the Fusiliers asserted themselves, and pulled up slightly ahead. The Engineers took up a longer stroke, and won by a three-quarter length. Time—6min. 20secs.

3RD RACE.—"Ladies' Sculls"—Distance ½ mile.

Mrs Sartorious vs Miss G Kalberer.

Miss Kalberer won easily.

4TH RACE.—"Double Sculls"—Distance ½ mile.

Surg-Capt Kilkelly vs Mr Mair.
Mr Mackenzie vs Mr Jeffcoat.

Surgeon-Captain Kilkelly won easily by three lengths. Time—3min. 5sec.

5TH RACE.—"Senior Sculls"—Distance ½ mile—First Heat.

Capt Chitty vs Mr Boileau.

Mr. Moore won easily.

6TH RACE.—"Senior Sculls"—Distance ½ mile—Second Heat.

Capt Sartorius vs Mr Moore.

Won by Mr. Walker by three lengths; Surgeon-Captain Kilkelly being second; and Capt. Taylor third.

7TH RACE.—"Senior Sculls."—Second Heat.

Mr Walker vs Surg-Capt Kilkelly
Capt Taylor vs Mr Jeffcoat

Won by Captain Chitty.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here, this afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, from Bombay, arrived here, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here, this morning.

ADEN, DEC. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived here, this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 8.

Orient steamer Oroya, from Suez, arrived.

Orient line mail steamer Ormuz, from Naples, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line Steamer Idzumo left Singapore for Hongkong on 8th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm and dull.

Good Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	92½
Bar Silver	29 7-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Indo-European, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Line Saigon, Bangkok, right.

Shanghai route to China, interrupted, beyond the British frontier, between Yungching and Tali.

Cable Suakin Jedda, interrupted.

Mail for Jeddah leaves Suakin on the 10th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 8th December, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time in transmission. Hours.
Turkey	8	2	...	...
Teheran	8	2	30 p.m.	...
Suez	8	3	5 p.m.	...

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 8th December, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	36	...	...
" Karachi	...	9	...	...
" Madras	...	18	...	...

THE VICEROY AT BENARES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, DEC. 8.

The Viceroy, replying to the address of welcome from the Benares Municipal Board, said: Gentlemen of the Municipal Board of Benares,—I venture to assure you that I approach your venerable city with the utmost respect, and I recognise the justice of your designation of it as the seat of Hindu religion and the home of ancient lore. I have, of course, seen it from a distance on several occasions as I have passed to and fro, but I have considered it almost a duty to make a closer acquaintance with it, even if it is only a short day that I can spare. I appreciate as much as anyone here present the value of ancient traditions. I believe that few, if any, traditions which have the sanction of long and well-established custom have no good in them; the good may indeed be over-shadowed and lost sight of as a crop is choked by rank growing words, but it is the business of a wise man not to denly its existence, but to clear away the encumbrances which surround it, as the cultivator tends his field, and at the same time to incorporate with it the corresponding good which modern usage, modern civilisation, and modern science affords. I should like, therefore, if I may, to encourage you to persevere in finding the good in both what is old and what is new. I imagine that in few places is it more desirable than in Benares, where, as you have mentioned, the number of the pilgrims who are attracted by your ancient renown has made it incumbent upon you to use the means which modern science has shown to be necessary for the protection of yourselves and of them. I can well understand that the financial burden may at first, at all events, be somewhat heavy, and, if I am right—I am speaking without reference to documents—I fancy that in your case that has been to some extent acknowledged, and that certain concessions have been made to you. I would only say that there is a danger, I think, for Municipalities in pressing too strongly the view that it is desirable to revise the interest on loans, because, if the claim for reduction of interest is established when Government credit is high, there might be a corresponding claim for an increase of interest when Government credit is low, and I know enough of local finance to know that that would be fatal to its administration, and that a firm bargain, to which both parties are bound, is the surest and safest means for them.

Gentlemen, I am exceedingly grateful to you for recognising my presence here to-day. As a token of sympathy with you in your hour of need, several months ago, when I was preparing for my journey, I came to the conclusion that about this time, and not before this time, it was probable that distress in large proportions might effect this and the neighbouring provinces, and that a visit from me might receive the interpretation which you have kindly put upon it in your address. I did not say anything about it at the time, because until plans could be definitely formed that might only have occasioned inconvenience to many people, but I have never lost sight of my purpose and I have done what I could to carry it out. I, yesterday, inspected one of the largest poor-houses at Jubbulpore, and the cause of my delay in arriving here to-day has been that in the early hours of this morning I have been, in company with your Lieut.-Governor, visiting a large relief-work near Allahabad. These visits are not visits of idle curiosity. I venture to think that they will be of some service in making me acquainted with the methods which are adopted by the able men in charge of the local administrations and the energetic officers under them in grappling with the difficulties by which they are surrounded. I hope that I shall be all the better able to appreciate the work which is being done. And I already feel greater confidence, if that were possible, that they intend to succeed, and that they will succeed, but beyond this your kind words encourage me in the hope that the people at large will accept my visits as an indication, the only indication of the kind which it is open to me to give, that my whole heart is with them in their trouble, and that I recognise to the full the responsibility of myself and of the Government of India, and will do what I can fully and effectually to act up to it. Gentlemen, I have only to thank you very much for the welcome you have given me. (Applause.)

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, DEC. 4.

DEAR me! I have been quite afraid to write any Belgaum news, since I discovered that my last letter got me into dire disgrace—and only because I endeavoured to describe a charming costume which attracted my attention at a garden party. I always thought ladies liked having their dresses noticed and commented on, but now that experience teaches me otherwise, I shall say no more—indeed, I think I must give up writing altogether. In the recesses of my memory I find some lines written by Praed which seem to tell me that he, exhausted with the London season, took a holiday, and I am sure I cannot do better than humbly follow his example.

"Goodbye to the season! the dances,
The flirtings of very hot rooms,
The glancings of rapturous glances,
The fancyings of fancy costumes;
The pleasures which fashion makes duties,
The praisings of fiddles and flutes,
The luxury of looking at beauties,
The tedium of talking to mutes,
The female diplomatists, planners
Of matches for Laura and Jane;——"

I can't remember any more, but I know Praed, poor chap, was tired of it all, and although no one can accuse Belgaum of any desperate gaiety and giddiness, still the season is over, and I for one mean to turn my mind to serious matters.

Since my last letter, we have had a visit from his Excellency Sir George Mansfield Clark, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army. Of course, there was a general inspection, a field day, and a big parade—The latter was a pretty sight, and was witnessed with much interest by all the ladies, civilians, children, and dogs in the station. I wonder why children and dogs are brought to see parades. I really don't think they care much about it. All the dogs were fighting and didn't seem interested in what was going on, and as for the children they were throwing stones, and trying to poke each other's eyes out with long sticks.

A Gymkhana came off on Wednesday (25th) and was an immense success. The most exciting event was the "Affinity Stakes." Lady to take a ring and gentleman a peg, both riding together. Three runs. There were only four entries:—

Mrs Barton and Mr Newman
Mrs Fitzgibbon and Mr Skeen
Mrs Gosset and Mr Reed
Mrs Foreman and Mr Brass

In fact, when it came to the point, only three couples started, as Mr. Foreman and Mr. Brass scratched. This does not speak well for the Belgaum ladies, who might have been expected to be more sporting. Mrs. Burton took the most rings and won the prize. The other events were a "bicycle race," a "steeple chase," and "polo ball race." I cannot say who won, as I did not ask, and you know the sort of way that a non-rider looks on at a Gymkhana.

The station is getting very empty. All the district people are away, looking after the famine, and several prominent members of Belgaum society have left for England or other stations. Hunting is over for the present, and we can hope for nothing in the way of amusement until Christmas. I hear whispers of festivities that are to take place then—but so far they are *only* whispers. So for the present adieu.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—DECEMBER 7.

10 p.m.	77·8

TUESDAY.—DECEMBER 8.

6 a.m.	73·4
10a.m.	78·2
2 p.m.	84·5
4 p.m.	84·3

THE *independence* has an interesting appreciation of the situation created by the refusal of the Cabinet to entertain General Brassine's project of military reform, the entire responsibility for which rests with the Clerical party, led in this instance by M. Woeste. The tortuous policy followed by the Clericals in order to elude the discussion of a reform openly approved by the King is clearly traced, and it is shewn how, after a first Right Cabinet had proposed a measure of military reorganisation, a second shelved it, while a third and last has buried it. The disloyal rumour which hints that the Royal sympathy with military reform has been temporarily mitigated by a sop thrown to the Congo State, is indignantly repudiated in conclusion by the Independance. General Bourlard is named as the ultimate successor to General Brassine.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE fever is still raging, and no less than 55 new cases were reported yesterday. During the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, 37 deaths from the fever were registered. Out of these, 13 attacks and 5 deaths occurred in the A ward (Fort); 9 attacks and 6 deaths in B ward (Mandvie); 7 attacks and 5 deaths in C ward (Bhuleshwar); 8 attacks and 2 deaths in D ward (Girgaum); 14 attacks and 10 deaths in E ward (Byculla); 2 attacks and 1 death in F ward (Parel); and 2 attacks and 2 deaths in G ward (Mahim); while six deaths are reported from the Authur Road Infectious Diseases Hospital. Thus the fever is spreading in all parts of the town, and unfavourable reports received from all districts. This brings the total cases up to date to 1,126, of which 804 have proved fatal.

SEGREGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With the increased pressure of work involved upon the Municipal authorities by a perceptible increase in the number of deaths due not only to plague but to other febrile diseases, it becomes the duty of every medical man to help the Municipality in his own little way. In my letter, dated 6th October last, in your valuable paper, I had recorded what I observed then, that not only plague but other febrile phenomena were assuming a violent type. I now find that the mortality by these has been increasing side by side with plague.

At the meeting of the Bombay doctors, my assertions, that the plague was highly contagious, and segregation was imperative, were made light of as general remarks, and the august assembly passed a resolution that plague was not contagious, and thereby implied that segregation was unnecessary. I hope the gentlemen attending that meeting have by now changed their views, and are prepared to help the hard-worked Municipality in carrying out segregation and other necessary measures, instead of fanning the fancies, the feelings, and the passions of ignorant Hindus, by presiding at meetings of Native vaidyas, who are so much against the principles of segregation.

I now request my professional brethren to use their influence among the natives and preach to them the most useful and necessary doctrine of segregation and impress upon their mind the great necessity of carrying out this step in all its details. Now is the time for influential doctors among natives, like Dr. Bhalchandra, to approach the heads of various castes that they may collect funds and carry out segregation in their castes under Municipal supervision. It is no doubt the duty of the Municipality to spend money after segregation, but there is no knowing to what extent the present mortality will increase, and how heavily the resources of the Municipality will be taxed in future.

The present heavy mortality, in my opinion, is partly due to the bad system of nursing invalids among the Hindus. The chief causes are overcrowding by the friends and relatives of the sick person before his bed—many people sleeping in the same room with the sick—want of ventilation and cleanliness, and change of medical attendance.

Doctors should see that in every case of fever, not more than one or two attendants should be allowed before a sick bed, and that provision for ventilation is made.

I again raise my voice, that in my opinion every case of fever during the present epidemic requires segregation by the sea-side, and it is the only sure measure of reducing the present heavy mortality.

The more I study this question of the present plague, and other fevers prevailing side by side with it, the more I am inclined to believe that they are all one and the same thing, the mortific matter being of the nature of typhus, a highly contagious fever, in which bubo appears in from 5 to 20 per cent, of cases during epidemics, as recorded by the experience of French and German physicians. Whatever it is, every medical man should follow the example of Dr. Blaney, and keep some clinical notes of every case of fever he attends, that he may form his own opinion about it, and contribute something to the real spirit of scientific inquiry and not do the "Blind leads the Blind" business. It is not in Bombay only that the fever mortality is high, but in other cities of India similar phenomena are being observed. Of course, they do not call them plague phenomena there. I am afraid if Government does not wake up now and make strict inquiries into the mor ality statistics by various diseases in other towns of India, it will have to wake up when it is too late, for I doubt if this plague is now confined only to Bombay, a city so extensively connected by commerce and intercourse with other towns of India.—Yours, &c.,

U. L. DESAI, M.D., B.S.

CASES AT MAHIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Up to now the suburbs of the "urbs prima" in India had not much reason to complain about the bubonic outbreak now raging in your town, but the occasion has at last unfortunately arrived and the people of Mahim have, so far as my knowledge of the place goes, come to think that the dreaded monster is upon them. There was one death on Sunday last, near the Mahim police chowkey, which is attributed to this fell disease, and I understand that more than a couple of suspicious deaths have also taken place during the last few days. As you are well aware, this beautiful palm tree grove has been the favourite resort of a number of wealthy citizens of Bombay, and has this year served as a place of shelter to many a man, rich and poor, who have gone there in the hope of escaping the cruel grasp of death. In fact, this little place is already full to the brim, and the renowned Mahim fair, which daily brings in visitors by thousands, is within sight. Would it, Sir, in these circumstances be exaggeration to say that unless the Police and Municipal authorities concerned take stringent measures to prevent importation of bubonic cases from Bombay (the cases that have occurred were all imported ones), death will have a very busy time of it here towards the close of this month when the Mahim fair will be in full swing? The authorities will do well to bear in mind that a stitch in time saves nine.—Yours, &c.,

VIGIL.

THE BABULA TANK GARDEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The anxieties attendant on the present times of stress led the Corporation, yesterday, to defer the consideration of the Babulla park project. An expectant body of citizens were disappointed at this result. A representation will be shortly submitted pointing out the necessity for having the tank filled up, the creation of a park on the reclaimed land, and requesting the Corporation to sanction the project.

It is not too much to hope that such members of the Corporation as have not yet studied the locality, and have not personally examined the tank, will kindly take up the question in a manner which will bring the true facts home to them. A little trouble will reveal the filthy and poisonous state of the water. In the morning, a baneful odour will be wafted to them, laden with the germs of bronchitis, consumption, and fever. It is a veritable plague spot, notoriously unhealthy, and responsible for good human lives every year. Projects like these, the outcome of expert opinion, which have passed the scrutiny of the executive, and emerged with success from the trying ordeals of the Corporation and the Standing Committee, should not be lightly shelved when so near to fruction. This is as imperative a duty, as urgent a measure of relief as can be conceived, and we rely on the humane instincts of our town councillors, feeling, no doubt, that when a proper representation reaches them, they will answer to the call.—Yours, &c.,

MURAD.

Now that bicycling has become a popular recreation, the question of relaxing the rules as to the deposit of duty on visitors' machines has been pressed on the notice of the Australian customs authorities. It has been urged that bicycles brought into the colony by their owners in the course of travel, should be admitted free of duty as part of their personal luggage. So many people visting this colony bring their machines with them, that the practice of the department in taking a deposit of the duty and refunding it on departure has become the occasion of much trouble and fruitless clerical labour to the department, especially as the duty has been reduced to 10 per cent. and the amount chargeable on the second-hand value is very small. The Commissioner of Customs is considering how he can relieve the bicyclists and the department from this mutual cacumbrance, while securing proper protection for the revenue. The difficulty is that the tariff places bicycles under the head of carriages, which includes second-hand machines as liable to duty.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Thames, with the English Mails of the 27th November, left Aden at 6 p.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at daylight on Sunday. The Thames which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co's s. s. Oceana, brings the following passengers:—

Armstrong, Mr, Mrs and 2 infants	Gore, Major S J
Anderson, Mr J C B	Grieve, Mr J
Aitken, Col and Mrs W	Heaven, Mr F
Biscoe, Miss Tyndale	Hall, Mr S C
Beniston, Mr, Mrs and 2 children	Hamilton, Mr R E
Bucks, Mr	Howitson, Mr J
Burgess, Col	Hall, Miss M G
Brown, Mr and Mrs	Hudson, Mr and Mrs C W
Bande, Mrs	Halliwell, Mr
Biscoe, Mrs Tyndale	Inverarity, Mr and Mrs
Booth, Mr C E	Inschstedt, Mr
Burgess, Mr G	Johnston, Mr F
Biscoe, Capt Tyndale	Jeef, Mr
Barber, Mr	Karasgrowitch, Mr
Bonner, Mr	Lawson, Mr J L T
Block, Capt	Layton, Mr and Miss
Burton, Mr F C D	MacIntyre, Capt
Burton, Mr F H	Mobura, Bishop, Mrs and child
Cooke Mr J R	Mellor, Mrs
Conway, Rev H	Nairne Gen
Cheetham, Mr W H	Opie, Mr W
Corigon, Miss	Priestley, Mr and Mrs Neville
Collie, Mr R A	Ratenburg, Mr A
Coughbrie, Mr J B	Saunders, Mr
Coventry, Mr and Mrs	Stiffe, Mr N C
Campion, Mr C J	Shewan, Mrs
Cooper, Mr H D	Seaman, Mr W
Clarke, Mr and Mrs G, and 2 infants	Schroff, Mr
Davis, Mrs	Sinclair, Mr J
Davenport, Mr J	Stewart Mr F B
Darby, Mr G M	Spencer, Mr and Mrs S
Edwardes, Capt	Slow, Mr
Engile, Mr H H	Taylor, Mr H D
Forbes, Mr and Mrs G, child and infant	Tough, Mr
Franklin, Mr A E	Welch, Mr and Mrs
Fawcett, S Lieut-Col	Wilberforce, Mr
Greville, Capt Brooke	Whitehead, Rev G
Guiness, Rev H Grattan	White, Mr J M
	Welch, 2 Misses
	Wallace, Mr E H

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

THE last three days, writes our correspondent, the weather here, has been very cloudy, and it appears that Jupiter Pluvius will pay us a visit before Christmas. His visit will be most welcome, and no doubt the thirsty and the hungry will give him a befitting reception. This sultry weather is very uncomfortable, especially to those who are obliged annually to migrate to camp life, and these are almost all the heads of the several departments from Chief Commissioner down to the Police Inspector. As Nagpur at this time of the year is empty and the festive season is dull owing to this exodus, the families who remain in, exchange happy meetings and happy greetings amongst themselves. They generally organise amongst themselves picnics; some go to the Telenkherry, some to Ambagherry, and some to Maragbaugh gardens. At the time Lady McDonnell was at the helm of society, she contrived by the aid of the well-to-do and charitably-disposed ladies and gentlemen to raise sufficient money to get up a dinner for the poor, sports and sweetmeats for school children coupled with merry-go-rounds, tugs of-war, and such like pastimes, and the little ones, and the big ones too, enjoyed fun and frolic to their heart's content, but this kind of amusement has vanished with the transfer of that kind-hearted lady to the N.-W. Provinces, and our loss has been their gain. She also organised a sumptuous dinner for the orphans of the station and recipients of the St. Vincent de Paul's Society at this festive season. Nagpur, which is noted for her nice beautiful oranges, and the annual export by both the railway lines throughout India had no limit (though the whole of the output, according to Messrs. Crass and Blackwell's estimate, the produce of all the oranges grown here and in the vicinity of Nagpur would only keep their machinery going for a week) has a very poor crop this year and the outturn is not so wholesome; at this time of the year the oranges used to sell at Rs. 2 per 100, and there have been years where the orangemen freely distributed this fruit gratuitously. The rain, nothing but the rain, is responsible for this dearth. Even the limes are scarce and very dear, and the few we have are hybrid.

We feel very sorry to read in the Bombay dailies that your city should still nurse that horrible fever. Have the doctors tried the carbolic acid and quinine treatment? The great thing is to sustain patient's strength by stimulants, brandy, essence of chicken, Liebig's extract, and the like. The poor had the mortality for, the simple reason that they are less cared for and the ignorant leave all to kismet. This goes to swell the daily death-rate, and scientific men are hampered as they cannot make them understand the importance of cleanliness.

Mr. E. Penny, the energetic Executive Engineer of the P. W. Department here, is busily engaged in carrying out various plans proposed by the local administration to afford relief to the distressed and famished emigrants. Hundreds of coolies of all sizes and shapes are seen daily at the Jooma Talao, the different quarries and road-sides, and I hear such relief-works are being carried out throughout the whole of the Central Provinces.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the following case was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, and a common jury.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

Divalibai and Rookhi, Dhobee women, who kept places for immoral purposes, were charged, the first prisoner, with kidnapping, abducting, and enticing away a miner, named Bhikee, under the age of sixteen years, for improper and immoral purposes; and with wrongfully confining, concealing, and letting her for hire, &c.; while the second prisoner was indicted on some of the latter charges. Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin appeared for the second prisoner. The first prisoner was undefended.

Mr. Teleyarkhan, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case which, he said, were very short and very few. Bhikee was a young girl under the age of sixteen years, that is about thirteen or fourteen years, and was the wife of one Ramjee Damjee, a Dhobee. Her parents died when she was very young, and she afterwards lived with her grandmother, who died about a year and a-half ago. About three years ago, Bhikee was married to Ramjee Damjee, who was the real complainant in the case, and at whose instance the prisoners were arrested by the police. The parties were all dhobees. The first prisoner was a sister of Bhikee's mother's second husband, and lived in the same street when Bhikee was married. Six or seven months ago, while Bhikee was living with her husband, and was in the habit of daily taking her husband's meals from Lohar Chawl to Mahaluxmee, the first prisoner met her one day at Bhendy Bazar and said to her—"If you carry loads like this on your head, you will die. If you come to my house, you will be better off." Bhikee said she would consider the matter, and she went away. Five days later, the first prisoner met Bhikee again in the road, and said, "you will die with work like this; come to my house; I will give you ornaments, food, clothes, &c." So saying she took Bhikee to the ground-floor room of a house in Duncan Road. The room was situated next to the prisoner's own room. It had no window, and the prisoner locked the door from outside. Bhikee was confined in the room for two days, at the end of which the prisoner went into the room and demanded money of Bhikee for her board and lodging. The girl said she had no money, and she remained with the prisoner in her room for two months. When the girl screamed, she was assaulted by the prisoner. Bhikee was during the two months allowed to move about in the house, but she was never allowed to go out. For a month, from 7 to 10 or 11 o'clock in the evenings, the prisoner used to take Bhikee to the house of one Ashabee, who kept a place of ill fame at some distance. She afterwards took the girl in the evening, for another month to the house of Rookhi, the second prisoner, who also kept a place of ill fame. Whilst she used to go there, the girl became ill with disease, and Rookhi allowed her to remain in her house. She took her to a native physician who prescribed for her some native medicines, but the girl got worse. She was traced to the house of the second prisoner on the complaint of her husband. The second prisoner pointed out the first prisoner as the person who had left the girl with her; and the police then took them into custody. Immediately after the husband missed his wife, he commenced a search for her. He went to the first prisoner and made enquiries of her, but she denied all knowledge of the girl. The prosecution would call the husband, Ashabee, the native physician, Dr. Gillespie, the house surgeon of the Jamsetjee Hospital, and other witnesses. If evidence was produced on all the points which had been referred to by the learned council, and if it was satisfactory to the jury—as the learned counsel believed it would be—then it would be the duty of the jury to find the prisoners guilty of the charges laid against them respectively.

Evidence was called for the prosecution, but was not finished at the rising of the court till 10 o'clock, this (Wednesday) morning.

In spite of the vigilance of the railway officials and the police, there were numerous victims to the three-card trick among those who travelled to and from Sandown Park. A notable feature was the appearance of a lady manipulator of the cards, who, by her skill and cunning, apparently amassed a day's earnings of considerable bulk. Of middle age, and fashionably attired, she worked with a number of male confederates, and during one return journey acquired as much as £15 in gold and a silver watch, which a youth, after parting with all his money, was rash enough to stake on finding the other lady. The fair "sharper" beat a hasty retreat on the arrival of the train at Vauxhall.

MR. W. S. CAINE ON TEMPERANCE.

LAST evening, at the Novelty Theatre, Mr. W. S. Caine delivered an address on Temperance. There was a large attendance of supporters and sympathisers of the movement. On the motion of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha was called to the chair. The chairman, in introducing the lecturer, said that Mr. Caine was so well known to them that he hardly required any introduction. Mr. Caine had made the temperance question his life-long study. Nobody was more fitted than Mr. Caine to speak authoritatively on the excise question. The chairman then called upon Mr. Caine to deliver his lecture.

Mr. Caine, in the course of a long lecture, pointed out the necessity of eschewing the vice of drinking, which was the cause of the ruin of many human beings. He said that Sir Charles Pritchard was a great authority on excise, but his policy only resulted in the greatest stimulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors. In India, as in England, the Abkari policy was intended to raise the State revenue, and that was the fundamental blunder of the Government policy. He was glad to say that, among the "nation of drunkards" who brought about disgrace and infamy, there were seven millions who were pledged to teetotalism and were free from the vice of drinking. His friend, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, one of the noblest sons of India, was a total abstainer, and belonged to the order of Good Templers, the badge of which he gloried in wearing in public and august assemblies, for instance, the British Parliament. He would heartily wish that the Finance Ministers in India followed in the wake of Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir William Harcourt. The Finance Minister announced to the public year after year that the Abkari excise had decreased. But Mr. Caine regretted to say that during the last ten years, the revenue from this injurious source had continued to increase. The Government were drug-sellers, liquor-sellers, and opium-sellers. He was a great oppositionist to the farming system, which was one of the worst features in the Indian administration, as it only served to increase the consumption of the intoxicants which injured, nay ruined mental and physical strength. It weakened the intellect; and he would be glad if the money spent in poisoning one's self were spent in buying food in these times of famine. Mr. Caine dwelt at great length on the ruinous effects of strong drinks, and severely criticised the Abkari policy of Government, stating that although the people had no voice in the government of the country still they had a voice in the government of their own habits. If they liked to refrain there was nothing to prevent them from doing so. Mr. Caine appealed to the audience to eschew the vice, if they wanted to have their salvation.

The usual compliment to the lecturer and the chairman terminated the proceedings.

FIRE AT KHANDALLA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A fire which might have proved very destructive broke out, at about 5 p.m., at the Mahrs quarters near the bazaar, in Khandalla, on Sunday. Luckily for the villagers there was no wind in the afternoon, and there was no rapid spread of the flames. However, in the course of an hour or so, seven or eight houses, most of them covered with thatch, were reduced to ashes. The fire originated in a thatch-covered hut, and was not detected until thick clouds of smoke rushed through the roof. When an alarm was raised by some of the inmates of the neighbouring houses, Lieutenant Todd and Surgeon-Captain Faichnie promptly repaired to the scene with a strong force from the Khandalla depot and succeeded in saving several small houses and unoccupied bungalows standing in close proximity to the burning huts. All the men worked most courageously and cheerfully, and after an hour's hard work succeeded in bringing the flames completely under control. It was said that an old woman and a milch-buffaloe had been the victims of the conflagration, but on enquiry this statement turned out to be without any foundation. Lieutenant Todd, Surgeon-Captain Faichnie, Dr. Field, and several other gentlemen were on the spot, busily engaged in conducting the work necessitated by the occasion, and they deserve to be thanked for the trouble they took in supervising the work in general. A fire-engine was telegraphed for from Lanowli with bad result. Mr. Todd posted a sentry of twenty-one men to keep a watch over the piles of the belongings of the people who had lost their houses during the conflagration. The poor, who were rendered homeless by the recent fire, were obliged to sleep out in the open during the night, and, to-day, they are loitering about the bazaar without any visible means of subsistence.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think the University School Final Examination, as it qualifies for service under Government, may be regarded as a first grade Public Service examination. But if viewed in this light and compared with the second grade Public Service certificate examination, a strange anomaly presents itself.

No one is eligible to compete for the latter till he has completed his seventeenth year, whereas for the U. S. F. examination, which is a higher and consequently more difficult examination, no limit of age has been fixed. As a matter of fact, many boys pass Anglo-Vernacular Standard VI. before the age of sixteen and are therefore fit to appear for the second grade P.S.C. examination, and it is a great hardship for them especially if they do not mean to read for Matriculation or the U.S.F. examination, to have to wait a whole year before they can present themselves for it. This not unfrequently leads boys to falsify their ages and sometimes even to produce false horoscopes in support thereof.

Many years ago the lowest age at which one could appear for the Matriculation was fixed at sixteen, but the Bombay University wisely removed that restriction. I trust the Director of Public Instruction will, on considering the anomaly I have pointed out, see fit to alter the age for admission to the P. S. C. examination to sixteen years.

There is another thing also that strikes one in looking at the two examinations as both qualifying for the Government Service. In the P. S. C. examination book-keeping is compulsory; but in the U. S. F. examination it is not even a voluntary subject. This is not the case in the N.-W. P., where I observe that this subject is prescribed both for the Middle School examination (corresponding to our P. S. C.) and for the U. S. F. examination of the Allahabad University. Would it not be well for the Senate of the Bombay University to take note of this fact?—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 3. PRECEPTOR.

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT BIJAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The good people of Bijapur have announced their intention of holding a "Grand Tennis Tournament," on the 27th, 28th, and 29th instant, and have invited players from far-off places, like Mysore, Bellary, &c., to take part in it. Prizes worth nearly three hundred rupees are to be distributed, some of the prizes being reserved exclusively for pleaders, barristers, and Government officials. It is also announced that boarding and lodging arrangements on a sumptuous scale will be made for the expected players and guests. I do not know whether I should extol this idea of a "Grand Tournament" of the Bijapur people, for I cannot help thinking they have chosen a very dismal place as the scene of their festivities. Bijapur is one of the hot beds of famine at present, and thousands of man and cattle in that district are left without any means of support, save and except what the paternal care of the Government and the hot and cold fits of sympathies of charitably disposed persons will give. The viceregal tours, in these days of famine, have been condemned by the Native press, and the Bijapur Native officials seem to have been bent upon justifying those tours by their tournaments! The days selected for these tournaments are again the same on which the political agitators of India are expected to ventilate their grievances, rightly or wrongly, on the Congress platform. The idea of holding festivities side by side with human sufferings is not a very congenial one to many minds. Will the secretaries of Bijapur Tennis Club exercise their common sense once more and see if they can adjourn their gathering to some other future and happier time?—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 8. FAMINE.

DAMAUN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DAMAUN, DEC. 7.

QUARANTINE placed here for the last two months on persons and things coming from Bombay has been removed since last evening. The body of a newly-born male child, apparently murdered, was found on the shore, last Monday, and three females and two males in respectable position, and of Hindu caste, have been arrested and lodged in jail on suspicion, and the acting District Judge and the Delegado are busily engaged in instituting searching enquiries with the object of making a *prima facie* case, which according to law has to be made within eight days from the arrest. I refrain from giving particulars as the case is subjudice.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

AHMEDABAD.

SPEAKING generally, writes a well-informed correspondent, it is my very decided opinion that nothing like actual famine is to be expected in Gujarat and Kathiawar during the year 1896-97. The rainfall in both provinces was good and extremely seasonable up to a certain point. Had we only had at the proper time as much as we had last month, the crops would have been sixteen annas in the rupee. As it is, however, in most districts there is from an eight to twelve-anna out

308) fed at kitchens 783, and weavers relieved 1,119: all in the Deccan districts. The decrease is owing to the weather and has occurred in all districts, except Bellary where the numbers have increased slightly.

Bombay.—For week ending 2nd December.—Rain fell during the week in seventeen districts. It was beneficial to the crops in parts of eight districts, but more rain is urgently wanted for the late sowings in seven districts. The standing crops have withered, or are withering in three districts and have been damaged by locusts in one taluka of Hyderabad. Preparations for the late crops or sowings are progressing in seventeen, and reaping of the early crops in seven districts. Cotton picking continues in Khandesh and Ahmedabad. Fodder is insufficient in nine districts. Agricultural stock are healthy except in parts of eleven districts. Prices are rising in six districts, but are falling in nine and are stationary in two. The numbers on test works in Dharwar were 350. The numbers on relief works were: Nasik 5,177; Ahmednagar 2,382; Satara 1,677. The numbers on works in Bijapur, Sholapur, Poona and Belgaum have not been reported.

Bengal.—For week ending 30th November.—There was general but irregularly distributed rain in Bihar, especially in the south Gangetic districts, and in parts of Chota Nagpur, and slight showers in other parts of Bengal. There was a fall of 3 inches at Angul. In Patna, Gya, Shahabad, and Saran, it is reported that the spring and poppy crops already sown are coming up well, and that further sowings are being made. In Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Bhagalpur, the rain has slightly improved the prospects of the spring crops. In Champaran these crops are said to be germinating fairly well. In Palamau, the rain has been very beneficial. Elsewhere the prospects of the spring crops, except in Northern Bengal, continue unfavourable. The rain was too late for the winter rice which is being harvested. Reports of the sugarcane crop are generally good. Locusts visited parts of Midnapore, Howrah, and Nadia, but save in Nadia, no damage to the crops is reported. New rice has been brought on the market in some parts, and has brought about a very slight fall in prices at a few stations: but there have been no important changes in prices generally. The numbers attending relief works on Saturday, the 28th, were:—Nadia, 445; Patna 69 (men 32, women 21, and children 11); Shahabad, 1,002 (men 405, women 393, and children 234); Saran 38 (men 30, women 1, and children 17); Champaran, 1,937 (men 1,020, women 416, and children 501). Test works have also been opened in Khulna.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—For week ending 2nd December.—There were light showers of rain in a few districts, Spring sowings are still in progress, and the rain which fell in the previous week in most districts has allowed more land to be brought under the plough. Germination is generally reported to be good, Poppy is being sown in certain districts. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday 28th November, in districts officially recognised as distressed, are as follows:—Banda, 4,594; Hamirpur, 10,171 Jhansi, 9,905; Jalaun, 13,761; Allahabad, 13,547; Jaunpur, 9,140; Rae Bareli, 14,022; Sitapur, 4,457; Hardoi, 11,179: total 1,35,086; of these 20,998 were dependants gratuitously relieved on the works, and 21,787 were gratuitously relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code. The numbers employed on village works were 731 in Allahabad and 730 in Rae Bareli. Supplies generally are sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Prices are still high. They show a tendency to fall in some districts and to rise in others.

Punjab.—For week ending 2nd December.—Slight rain in all districts, except Rohtak and Gurgaon. Harvesting is nearly completed. Cotton picking and sugarcane, pressing are going on. Sowings of the spring crops are in progress on irrigated lands, and sowing has also commenced on dry lands in Gurgaon. More rain is urgently wanted throughout the province. The water supply is deficient in Hissar. The outturn of irrigated crops is average in Lahore, poor in Mooltan, and below average in Dera Ismail khan. Prospects of the spring crops are generally said to be average to poor, but bad in Delhi. The condition of the standing crops is fair to poor. The recent rain was not sufficient to extend sowings and did not benefit the standing crops, except in Dera Ismail Khan. The stock of food grains is insufficient in Hissar, Amritsar and Rawalpindi and in parts of Jullundur, Ferozepore and Shahpore. Cattle are generally in poor condition owing to deficiency of fodder and overwork. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Umballa, Peshawar and Rohtak. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Gujrat on the 28th November was 10,850, including non-working children. Famine works have also started in Hissar. 69 persons are on test work in Umballa. Prices are rising in Peshawar, but are falling slightly in Gujranwala; elsewhere prices are high. Wheat was selling from 7 to 10 seers, bajra (Bulrush millet) 8½ to 10½ seers, gram 8 to 9½ seers, maize 9 to 11½ seers, jowar (great millet) 9 to 10 seers, and rice 6 to 7½ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—For week ending 2nd December.—Sky often cloudy; weather abnormally hot, but no rain has fallen during the week. The Rohil tahsil of Saugor received some good showers in the previous week. The outturn of the autumn crops varies between four and eight annas in the Banda tahsil of Saugor and the open portion of Jabalpur; between two and six annas in the hilly portion of Jabalpur; between six and eight annas in Narsingpur; between five and six annas in Hoshangabad. The recent rain has caused some damage to rice which was being harvested in Raipur, but has much improved the general prospects of the spring crops. Where the moisture is sufficient seed which had hitherto failed to germinate is coming up. More land is being sown in places where the moisture from above and the moisture from below have met and no dry stratum remains. In the Nagpur country some gram is being put down where linseed failed. In Hoshangabad which received but little rain last week, 77 per cent. of the normal area was previously sown, and of this 95 per cent. has germinated. The present in that district is six annas but which cold weather rain it will rise to twelve annas. In two tahsils of Saugor only one-fourth of the area usually devoted to to the spring crops is sown. Relief works have been started in Narsinghpur. Prices have generally steady, but are slightly low in a few districts. The export traffic is keeping them up.

Burma.—For week ending 28th November.—In Lower Burma crop prospects continue satisfactory except in small areas damaged by floods in Thongwa and Toungoo. Reaping of paddy has commenced. In Upper Burma no rain has fallen and the crops are dying rapidly on high lying lands of the dry zone districts. The irrigated crops also in Minbu and Magwe require more rain. The island crops are poor in Minbu, but promise well in Magwe and Myingyan. Wet-weather paddy is being reaped in most districts and dry-weather paddy has been sown. On islands the crops are being planted. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon, Tharrawaddy and Henzada, but has fallen slightly in Pakokku and largely in Amherst, Thayetmo, and the Southern Shan States. The numbers on relief works were 17,563; and on gratuitous relief 2,774.

Assam.—For week ending 1st December.—The weather is seasonable. Rain is wanted for the cold-weather crops in Cachar, but rice is now cheaper there. Prospects of tea, mustard, and linseed are good in Sylhet. Prospects of the crops are not favourable in parts of the lower districts of the Assam Valley. Reaping of late rice continues. Fodder is sufficient, except in the Khasi hills and Cachar. Water is sufficient. The price of food-grains is high.

Mysore and Coorg.—For week ending 2nd December. Mysore: Good rain in parts. Prospects are favourable. Paddy and ragi (Eleusine coracana) are being harvested in parts. Prices have fallen.

Coorg: Rainfall moderate. The rice crop is in good condition. Picking of coffee is in progress. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains have fallen slightly.

Berar and Hyderabad—For week ending 2nd December.—Berar: The weather is cool. The recent rainfall has benefited the crops in Ellichpur and Wun. Harvesting of the monsoon crops continues. Of the winter crops the young plants are now reported to be in fair condition. Cotton-picking is in progress. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails. There is no material change in the high prices of food grains.

Hyderabad: Rainfall over one inch. Agricultural prospects have decidedly improved and the spring crops have benefited by the recent rains. The water supply has increased slightly. Prices are—wheat 6¾, coarse, coarse rice 6, white jowar 5½, yellow jowar 10½, gram 7½, and tur (Cajanus indicus), 10½ seers per current rupee.

Central India.—For week ending 2nd Decembr.—Report not received.

Rajputana.—For week ending and December.—Slight rain fell throughout Rajputana, except in Serohi, Marwar, Bikanir and Jaisulmere. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, except in Jaisulmere. Sowing of the spring crops is in progress in Serohi, Marwar, Meywar, Ajmere and some parts of Jaisulmere. The standing crops are generally good. The harvest is improving in Ajmere and Jaypore. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient, except in some parts of Meywar, Tonk and Ulwar. Fodder is dear in Karowli and is failing in Dholepur. Prices are high in Heraoti and Bikanir and are fluctuating in Kotah, but are falling in Meywar, Jhallawar, Partabgarh, Kishengurh and are steady elsewhere. Test relief works have been started in Bhurtpore. The aggregate number of persons on relief works was Kotah 3,551; Dholepur 4,278; Bikanir 24,229; Jaisulmere 120. The numbers on gratuitous relief were Bikanir 3,825.

Kashmir.—Kashmir Valley.—For week ending 1st December.—Rain has fallen. The spring sowings are still in progress in some places. Prices are below normal.

Assam Province.—For week ending 2nd December.—Rainfall slight. The autumn crops have failed in the Kandi ilaka, and scarcity of water is also felt there. Advance be necessary Remission of revenue will be need grain for the next spring crops will have to be made in 229 villages of the Jammu district. Prices are high. Relief works will be necessary.

Nepal.—For week ending 28th November.—A little rain fell during the week, but the weather is clear again. Sowing of wheat continues.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Ameer has been bitten by the cycling craze. A cycle chair designed for His Highness by Sir Acquin Martin is now on view in Oxford Street, London. It is finished in elaborate Oriental style with silver mountings, and is worked by two men over parallel hind wheels.

As an instance of the effect of the present scarcity throughout India, it may be said that, according to authentic estimates common rice in Bengal is now from 80 to 100 per cent dearer than at the corresponding period last year.

COLONEL HAWKES, Commandant of the 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas, is on his way to join his regiment in Chitral by what must be rather an adventurous and uncertain march at this time of year. He is going up by the Srinuggar-Gilgit route, and when last heard of he had crossed the Burzil Pass and expected to reach Gilgit on the 24th ultimo. But beyond this lies the Shandur Pass, which gave Colonel Kelly so much trouble on his celebrated advance; and as heavy weather commenced there on the 27th November, it seems likely that with the fresh snowfall Colonel Hawkes may find his undertaking a very difficult one.

THE Government of Bengal has issued an interesting memorandum on the sea-borne traffic of Calcutta in food-grains from January to October 1896, compared with the figures for the corresponding period in 1895. Imports of food-grains into Calcutta from foreign ports during the period indicated for this year were 138 cwts. as compared with 789 cwts. during the corresponding period of 1895. An enormous increase was, however, discernible in imports of rice and paddy from the coast ports, the figures for 1895 and 1896 respectively being 679,046 cwts. and 1,601,929 cwts. Imports of Burmah rice were small. With regard to the total exports of food-grains from January to October in the two years, there is a falling off in the ten months of 1896 of 36·49 per cent.

THE question of travelling allowances to members of Local Boards in Assam has for years been a troublesome one. It was first raised in 1884, when the majority of the Boards decided that it was undesirable to grant such allowances. Sir Charles Elliott the then Chief Commissioner, concurred in this view, and remarked that, in his opinion, the decision was a wise and judicious one. Sir William Ward is of the same opinion, and thinks the principle involved in the granting of such allowances is inconsistent with the gratuitous nature of the services rendered by members of Local Boards. There seems to be much force in the remark made by the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet on the Chairman of the Sunamganj Board's proposal, which was as follows:—"I think there are too many members on this Local Board. If the members who never attend were weeded out, and their places not filled up, the work would not suffer, and perhaps we should not hear any more of the necessity for paying travelling allowance."

THE triennial report of the Registration Department in the North-West Provinces is out. The department which brings in to Government an income of about Rs. 5,00,000 on an average every year, seems, says the Alahabad paper, to be nobody's child. The Inspector-General of Registration is also the Commissioner of Excise, the Commissioner of Stamps, the Registrar-General of Assurances and Joint Stock Companies, and lastly the Registrar-General of births, marriages and deaths. To discharge these multifarious duties, cannot be an easy task. The various District Registrars are also District and Sessions Judges. With the exception of one or two *e. g.*, Fatehgarh and Mirzapore, there is not a single judge of whom it can be said that his judicial work, not to mention administrative and office work, is not very heavy. Naturally then the brunt of the work of Registration Department falls on the Sub-Registrars and Moharrirs. For the efficient administration of the department it is therefore of the utmost importance that the work done by the Moharrirs and the Sub-Registrars should be strictly scrutinised and carefully controlled. The Inspector-General has to inspect all the Tahsils, all the Civil Courts, all the Excise Godowns, all the Stam Offices, all the birth, death, and marriage Registration Offices all the rural and sadar Registration Offices; and all this within the space of eight months in the year inclusive of Sundays and gazetted holidays.

THE Hindu philosopher, Virchandi R. Gandhi, has (says the New York *Literary Digest*) arrived in Chicago to teach the ways of Jainism.

A DRAMATIC turn was given to the proceedings against the man Ivory or Bell at Bow-street on Nov. 13, in connection with the recent dynamite plot, by the examination of a Government informer, who for years has mixed with and held office amongst the members of the Clan-na-Gael and other revolutionary organizations in America. The name of the witness was not disclosed, and artists and representatives of newspapers present were directed to furnish no description as would lead to his identity. "Mr Jones," as he was called, was under examination for five hours. He gave a detailed account of various meetings, conventions, district gatherings held in New York, Chicago, and other places, and produced a perfect library of literature as to the constitution, ritual, passwords, and signs observed in various secret societies. Mr. Gill announced that this closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. Cudby, for the prisoner, contended that the evidence did not support the charge of conspiracy, or the other charges brought against the prisoner; but Mr Vaughan, the magistrate, expressing the opinion that it was abundant, formally remanded the prisoner for committal till next week.

THE "Daily News" jibbed at Lord George Hamilton's modest estimate that the Unionist Cabinet contains "at least five or six men who might legitimately claim to be Prime Minister." It admits the right of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, and Mr. Chamberlain, and then asks "Who is the fifth?" There can be no doubt whatever that both Mr. Goschen and Sir M. Hicks-Beach are good enough to add to the list; and we can go further and say that there is not a single politician on the Radical side of equal calibre and fitness to lead their party with either of these two.

WITH reference to the Trafalgar celebration, it is not generally known that until two or three years ago, when they were sold by auction, nearly the whole of the original dispatches of Lord Nelson, with the sextants and other instruments used by him for navigation purposes, were in the possession of an old inhabitant of Dover, named Watson. The dispatches, &c., were left by Nelson to Admiral Collingwood, thence passing into the possession of Collingwood's sister at Dover. Mr. Watson, who held a responsible position in the Collingwood family for many years, succeeded to the heirlooms on her death.

THE late French Governor-General of Indo-China, M. de Lanessan, has been giving his countrymen some excellent advice in the "Rappel" with regard to the English occupation of Egypt. He tells them plainly that they are only playing Germany's game by the fuss which they make about it, for it is the obvious policy of the Berlin Government to keep France and England estranged from each other. Russia has no sort of interest in the matter; and if French men are wise, they will throw over sentiment, and regard only their interests. Those interests undoubtedly lie in being on good terms with England, who is their best customer, and is, moreover, united to them by the common possession of free institutions.

DR. NANSEN, it is said, will receive for the whole rights of his book on his North Pole Expedition between £20,000 and £25,000. There will be Norwegian, French, and German editions as well as the issue in English for this country and America. This large sum, however, fails to break the record of profits for books of travel and adventure. Mr. H. M. Stanley's achievement in this respect is still to beat. For his "Through Darkest Africa" the profits to the author must have reached close on £50,000, quite double the sum Dr. Nansen will get. After Mr. Stanley and Dr. Nansen, Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald, for his volume which is to describe his present climbing and exploration in South America, has received the next largest sum on record.

SURGEON-GENERAL STERNBERG, of the United States Army, in his report for the year ended June 30, says that all the rates that are usually considered by statisticians as throwing light on the physical condition of a community have been lower than in any previous year of the recorded history of the Army. The number constantly sick was 35·89 per 1,000 of strength, as compared with 31·19 during 1894, and 41·59 as the average annual rate of the preceding ten years. The mortality rate from all causes was 5·16 per 1,000 of strength, as compared with 6·69 in 1894, 7·85 for the preceding decade, and 6·33 in 1889, the year of lowest record.

AMONG pictures recently placed in the National Gallery, in addition to Mansueti's "Crucifixion" and Schiavone's "Jupiter and Semele" there is a half-length portrait of Donna Isabel Cobos by the Spanish master Goya, well preserved and remarkably fresh in colour, and displaying Goya's bold masculine characteristics. A work of much interest, if only on account of the capricious fate which has denied its painter the fame he deserved, is "The Calm," by Charles Brooking, who died in the middle of the last century. It is reminiscent of the Dutch manner of the time. A landscape by Inchbold, bequeathed by the late Sir Russell Reynolds is another addition to the Nation's pictures.

IT is stated that arrangements have been made by the Salvation Army to patrol the streets of London in which drunken persons are mostly found. Ambulances painted white and red are to be driven by one girl, accompanied by two others, who are to be entrusted with the conveyance of the drunken to a Salvation shelter. If this statement is true, it will raise two interesting legal questions—namely, whether the retention of a drunkard at a shelter will be an infringement of personal liberty, and secondly whether the status and the condition of the shelters are suitable.

THE Society of Arts is prepared to award, under the Benjamin Shaw Trust, a gold medal or £20, according to the conditions laid down by the testator, "for any discovery, invention, or newly-devised method for obviating or materially diminishing any risk to life, limb, or health, incidental to any industrial occupation, and not previously capable of being so obviated or diminished by any known and practicable available means." Intending competitors must send in descriptions of their inventions not later than the 31st December to the Secretary of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, London, W. C. The judges will be appointed by the Council.

THE results of the thirty hours' coal-consumption trial of the second-classs cruiser Juno on the 1st inst. were as follows:—Steam in boilers, 142 lbs. per square inch; vacuum, port 27·1, starboard 26·1; revolutions, port 117·9, starboard 119; indicated horse power, 4,863; giving a mean speed of 16·3 knots per hour. The amount of coal used was 1·64 lb. per indicated horse-power per hour. The Juno was taken into the Channel on the 10th inst. for a four hours' forced draught trial. The mean results recorded were:—Steam in boilers, 149 lbs., in engine, 151 lbs., vacuum, starboard 26 inches, port 26·6 inches; revolutions, starboard 149·3, port 149·3; indicated horse-power, starboard 4,832, port 4,939—total, 9,771; air pressure, 92 inches; speed, 20 knots, or half a knot in excess of contract. The vessel returned to Devonport Harbour, where she will be equipped for sea.

ALTHOUGH everyone is agreed that something should be done to reduce expenditure in the cavalry, no one seems to be moving. The subject is no doubt a difficult one, and can hardly be dealt with by regulation. But it is no use merely reducing the initial cost of a cavalry commission unless the current expenditure is also brought within reasonable and common-sense limits. The thing is to be done, and the War Office and the senior cavalry officers between them are the people to do it. But they must be in earnest, and persevere until their object is attained. What can be said in favour of a system which requires a boy joining the army to provide himself with two hundred pounds' worth of coats and boots? Simplicity and economy are far more in accordance with the tastes of cultivated men than tawdry display and extravagance. It would not be difficult to bring the officers of the army to this way of thinking—indeed a good many are already so. Lord Wolseley would be wise to give his attention to this cavalry question. There can be no doubt what his views are, and no one knows better than himself how to enforce them. It may be a trouble, but it is equally—or rather preferentially—a duty. What does Lord Wolseley say to arranging for a conference of cavalry colonels to begin with?

THE French lieutenants who have served their time afloat are still dissatisfied, and not unnaturally so, that their *confreres* who have been enjoying the advantages of snug billets ashore should rank with them equally for promotion. They have protested to the Council of State to the number of about a hundred. The law under which shore-going officers have been embodied in the general list for promotion took no account of their status, and it was necessary for the Minister to come to a decision without having a precedent to guide him. The natural course, according to those who feel themselves aggrieved, was to transfer the officers in question in the list, deducting from their seniority the time they had spent in their occupations at home. Instead of doing so, he carried them over bodily, as if their whole time had been spent at sea. There was some injustice in this to themselves, owing to the incidence of the limit of age in the case of officers on the Active List. The matter is at present under discussion, and it is expected that a *via media* will be found.

SOME particulars are given in a recent issue of *Le Yacht* of the new French battleship Henry IV, from which it appears that there have been very considerable modifications in the original design. As she now stands she will be a first-class battleship of 8,948 tons, 353 feet long, 73 feet in beam, armed with two 11-inch guns, seven 5·5-inch, and twelve 1·8-inch quick-firers. She will have three screws, and engines of 11,500 horse-power propelling her, at natural draught at a speed of 17 knots. She has two submerged torpedo tubes. Her keel was laid at Cherbourg in July. Eighty thousand pounds will be expended upon her in 1897, and she will join the fleet in 1901. As far as can be gathered, she will be of the Jemmapes type, modified and improved. A similar ship is to be laid down at Brest in 1897. The trials of the Jauregiuberry's 5·5-inch quick-firers, which are mounted in pairs in small armoured turrets, have shown the great advantage of the Canet electric ammunition hoist, with which six rounds a minute can be supplied with ease to each gun.

A PAINFUL incident in the hunting-field is reported from Surrey. Mrs. Hedley Peek, of Outwood, whilst riding at their opening meet with the Burstow Foxhounds, in passing through a gap endeavoured to avoid the bough of a tree which was hanging rather low, and in so doing, lost her balance and fell over the off side of the horse. Either through her foot being retained in the stirrup or her riding-habit catching in the saddle, the unfortunate lady was dragged some distance across two fields. Her head came into contact several times with the horse's hoofs and she suffered severe injuries. There were, fortunately, two medical men close at hand, by whose advice the lady was placed on a gate and taken to Crowhurst Place, the residence of Mr. Hooker, a well-known member of the hunt She was afterwards removed to her own home and is stated to be progressing favourably.

Two important French books will soon appear. One is a lengthy and interesting volume by M. Berthelot, Secetary of the French Academy of Sciences, who astonished his friends by accepting the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the late Radical Cabinet. In this work entitled "Science and Morals," the distinguished chemist will offer a complete exposition of his views upon the controversy in which he has been for some time engaged with M. Ferdinand Burnetiere in connection with the "bankruptcy of science" alleged by the editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and challenged by M. Emile Zala in "Rome." The other book is an historical work, and furnishes a lengthy account of the life and times of the Marquise de Condorcet the wife of the famous encyclopædist. The author of the book, M. Antoine Guillois, embodies in his work a quantity of unpublished information, throwing much light on the political and social life of the last half of the eighteenth century in France.

THE GUARDIANS OF THE MOSLEM WORLD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having observed in several papers of India a letter, signed by Mr. M H. Khan, on behalf of a society, called the Anjuman Islam, London, in which the writer made certain statements against me personally, I beg of you in the name of justice to grant me space in your columns to defend myself, and to show the public, particularly the Indian Moslems, the exact state of affairs in regard to the self-styled guardians of the Moslem world. Before entering into my arguments, let me briefly point out the nature of the Anjuman, and how its affairs are conducted. This society was established about five years ago by a few Moslems (Indian students) for the purpose of debating among themselves, fortnightly meetings are held, and the average attendance is about 15. This, I admit, was very useful, as in debating they become speakers, but of late they have altered their colours, and style themselves the "Guardians of the Moslem world," politically as well as religiously, and assume to prohibit anyone else in the doing of any Islamic works. They have tried to prevent me, and have afterwards admitted that my doings were good, but insisted that the good works should not be made known to the world, whilst they claim the privileges, generally allotted to the Pope of Rome, of saying as to what is and what ought to be. About three years ago, whilst I was staying for a short time with my family in Liverpool, the Anjuman had a quarrel with Dr. Listner, the proprietor or trustee of a mosque or institution, situated about thirty miles out of London. Unfortunately, at this juncture an Indian medical student died, and was buried under the auspices of the Anjuman, and foolishly enough the corpse was brought from London to Liverpool, a distance over 200 miles, whilst the deceased could have been buried in London with much less expense and more in accordance with our religion. A few months later I took up my residence in London, and immediately began to work in advocating in the Anjuman that a plot of ground should be purchased for burying our dead. With a great deal of opposition we succeeded in moving and passing a resolution to that effect (I myself being the mover of the proposition), and a special fund was raised for that particular purpose. The sum of £55 was subscribed from Indians, Africans, Turks, and Christian Englishmen. This amount was more than sufficient and more than was anticipated, but I am sorry to say, that as soon as the money was in their hands all sorts of nonsensical objections were raised, such as, "we shall deposit the money somewhere and draw interest from it, and should any of us happen to die, then we shall purchase ground." Naturally many orthodox Moslems from India, and myself, pleaded that the fund could not be utilized for any other purpose than its original one, and that it should be done at once. However, it was deferred, and it is now over two years since the money came to hand, and unfortunately about one-quarter of the money has been spent on a dinner party. Is this representing Islam? Another larger amount has also been abused in a most scandalous way. Again, in the month of August 1894 an Indian law student died, and was also buried under the auspices of the Anjuman without the necessary fulfilments of Islam, namely "Kaffan" and "Ghasal;" in other words, without washing and burial clothes. The dead man was buried in the wearing apparel in which he died in, and was actually buried six days after his death, and only two Indians were present at the time when this man was interred. Is this the way in which the guardians should protect their faith? In regard to celebrating our annual festivals, Eid Fitre and Eid Zohar, prayers, they generally go to some hotel about ten miles out of London, and they invite every Moslem to the celebration of the festival, and their usual charges are about six shillings, exclusive of travelling expenses. In March 1895 it happened that an orthodox African Moslem came to visit England, and we responded to the invitation of the Anjuman to say Eid fitre prayers. It was then pointed out to the African by an Indian that drinking was going on both before and after prayers, in the bar below at the hotel, by some members of the Anjuman, and that the whisky and other intoxicating liquors very freely. But now comes the worst of it; every Moslem on being invited expects from the Anjuman or from any other Moslem that which is "Halal" (lawful). I have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Anjuman in the executive committee (of which I was a member for twelve months), that Moslems should not be invited to celebrate religious ceremonies and then be deceived by giving them that which is not lawful. A fortnight previous to the celebration, the then secretary of the Anjuman promised me that he would make such arrangements with the hotel keeper as would ensure everything being carried out in a proper manner, but on making personal enquiry I find to my surprise that no such thing had been done. Is this what constitutes the guardianship of Islamism?

The root of all these evils originated from those Indian students who have stayed behind, because they prefer the country of the Christians where no laxity of the observances of Islamism is likely to be commented on, which would occur were they in their native land. Nay, they preach to the younger ones that our Islamic duties, such for instance as "Namaz," is a bother, "Ablution" is a nuisance, "Rosa" for about 15 hours a day for a whole month is absurd, and the restrictions of eating and drinking ridiculous. These are some of the types of Moslems who are attacking me. Again, I ask are these things guardians of Islamism? There are many more things which I could call your attention to, but considering it unnecessary for the present.

Now, let me refer to a certain political question which the Anjuman took in hand. A letter was sent to Lord Hamilton asking him to appoint a mixed commission (of Christians as well as Moslems) to enquire into the Dhulia riots and to bring those officials to justice who were guilty of committing any excesses on the victims. The answer from Lord Hamilton was one which simply asked the Anjuman, by what authority they had constituted themselves the guardians of the Moslems of India. This shows clearly that these young people are simply looked upon by the people of this country as talking mountains and nothing more. With all due respect to the members of the Anjuman and every member of our creed, I may say that what I have stated before is perfectly true, and in no sense of the word exaggerated, my object in ventilating these evils being solely for the purpose of removing them. Mr. Khan calls it misrepresentating, and also ridicules the idea of our calling this prayer place a temporary mosque, but if that is not a proper name by which to call it, what then would Mr. Khan have us call it—a grog or beer shop? With reference to Mr. Khan's accusation against me in having attempted to make a reputation for myself through exertions on behalf of my religion and politics, can Mr. Khan say what better work could I be engaged in than that which he has ascribed to me. If Mr. Khan and his clique imagine that they can deter me from carrying on the work with which I have been identified during the last quarter of a century, he will find he is very much mistaken. But the champion piece of clap-trap is that when Mr. Khan says, "Fancy the idea of offering Juma Namaz after sunset." It clearly shows that this young student has not yet received his teeth of wisdom. Any person with a grain of intelligence could at once detect that it is nothing but impudence on the part of Mr. Khan, as he considers it a great deal that he knows the names and times of the different prayers. Does he think the Moslem people in India would believe him that men of our stamp don't know that? It is purely through accident that I read his accusations against me, but nevertheless I am glad that I have had the opportunity of showing the hollowness of his charges, and the deductions that may be drawn from the fact that he has actually gone all the way to India to attack me, not daring to do so here. I hope that when his days of studentship are over and he has a few years' experience in India, he will see the error of his ways, and become once again an upholder of all that is right and just. I speak as a parent myself who has sons studying certain professions in London, and my only object in writing to you is that the parents of others may know what great evils are being done to the cause of Islamism in this country by the self-styled guardians of the Moslem world and that steps may be taken ere it is too late to counteract them.—Yours, &c.,

HADJEE MOHOMMED DOLLIE.
97, Albert Street, Regent Park, London, N.W.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1896-97 up to 25th November are as follows:—

	In the month of September 1896.		
	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	27,66,143	1,16,17,915	1,43,84,058
Exports	17,56,830	17,45,055	35,01,905
Net Imports	10,09,293	98,82,860	1,08,92,153
To the end of the month of September 1896—(Progressive)			
Imports	2,89,68,773	3,34,27,731	6,23,96,50
Exports	1,39,64,185	1,70,37,482	2,80,01,667
Net Imports	1,30,04,588	2,13,90,249	3,43,94,837

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1896-97.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Sept. 1896	6,63,000	31,735	6,94,735
To the end of the month of Sept. 1896. (Progressive)	11,50,064	58,35,536	69,85,600
Coined and Examined.			
	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Sept. 1896	3,91,001	....	3,91,001
To the end of the month of Sept. 1896 (Progressive)	5,37,643	60,04,330	65,41,973

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious of nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Rs. 1-8. of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

TODDY RIOTS AT MAHIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For the last two months Thana District has been rather too much in evidence before the newspaper reading public for its overt demonstrations against the stringency of Forest and Abkari rules. First, there were two mass-meetings at Bassein ending in open defiance of the Forest Resolution of the Collector of Thana. Then came two riots at Kelvi-Mahim, followed by other demonstrations at Nargol and Umrgaum. But it would seem that nothing can awaken our apathetic Government to a proper sense of the gravity of the situation. That there was intense discontent in every corner of the district was known to everybody conversant with the state of affairs. Even to those who were not in touch with the district the two meetings at Bassein were a proof that there was something rotten in the State of Denmark. Then comes Mr. Dantra, now, as ever, ready to help Government with his sage counsel. Backed by the whole native press, he prays to Government for a relaxation of the stringent rules that have crushed the once flourishing toddy industry. But his prayer remains unheeded. The East Indian Association of Bandora petitioned Government in the same sense with no better effect. At last came the incendiary riots at Kelvi-Mahim. Two riots have taken place within the space of two or three days, the rioters have been fired upon, several men have been killed, but as yet no action is taken to remove the grievances that have led to the riots. The immediate cause of the riots and of the discontent prevalent throughout the district is not yet known. But it must be probed to the bottom and the grievances removed as soon as possible. It is said on what purports to be reliable authority that the Government are opposed to an independent inquiry into the causes of the riot from the consciousness that such inquiry will lead to an unfavourable judgment on their forest and abkari policy. The rumours about the alleged intention of Government to burk independent inquiry receive countenance from the fact that in the weekly famine reports of the various districts published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* not a word is said about Thana, while the state of affairs in all other districts is more or less—fully reported. The omission of Thana District from the weekly famine report is alleged to be due to the suspected desire of Government to withhold the true facts from the public. In the absence of reliable facts to go upon it is difficult to say what the immediate cause of the riots may be, but without prejudging the whole question it may safely be pronounced that the riots were due to the people having been deprived of their mild nutritious toddy which, wherever available, they prefer to the poisonous fire-water so dear to the Abkari Department and which it is the special purpose of the Abkari Department to introduce into every corner of the country. The correctness of this view will appear from the following facts:—In the official year 1891-92 the Government refused to grant licences for distilling toddy with the result that trees formerly tapped by the liquor farmer for distilling liquor were set free and rendered available for use by the consumers of raw toddy, the consumption of which rose at once to 705,099 gallons and the consumption of mowra liquor fell from 401,621 gallons in 1891-92 to 390,783 gallons in 1892-93. This was looked upon as satisfactory by temperance reformers and others who have always been contending that so long as the people got raw toddy in sufficient quantity at a cheap rate they would abstain from the use of spirits. But from the revenue point of view—the only point of view in which the Abkari Department looks upon the drink question—it was an eminently unsatisfactory result, and the sworn fees of toddy with Sir Charles Pritchard, then Revenue Member of Council, at their head set to work with all their might to check its healthy growth, and to stimulate liquor at its expense. They so far succeeded in their efforts as to increase the consumption of mowra liquor from 390,783 gallons in 1892-93 to 398,967 gallons in 1893-94, and to decrease the consumption of raw toddy from 705,099 gallons to 681,481 gallons in the same year. The devise adopted for bringing about this result was the familiar one of refusing licenses for tapping toddy, and as this had to be accounted for the Mowra Flowers Act was pressed into service for the restriction of toddy licences. The decrease in the consumption of raw toddy is accounted for as follows in the Abkari Report for 1893-94:—"The decrease of 1,081 trees in Thana occurred almost wholly in Umbargaon Paltha, where the number of domestic consumption licences was reduced from 45 to 27 booths from 18 to 15, and trees from 49 to 27. After the passing of the Mowra Flowers Act it was feared that the persons would were previously engaged in the trade in mowra flowers for illicit distillation might take to speculative tapping for the same purpose. Mr. Sinclair the late Collector, restricted the issue of licences and the number of trees tapped to the actual requirements of each village in the Patha." Thus was the engine of oppression which the Abkari Department obtained by the passing of the Mowra Flowers Act made use of for fresh restrictions on toddy. I will not stop to enquire what means were adopted to ascertain "the actual requirements of each village" or how the actual requirements suddenly lessened from what they were in the previous year when there was no Mowra Flowers Act. I will only note in passing that according to the explanation quoted above the licences were stopped simply because "it was feared" that there would be illicit distillation. The same policy was continued the next year (1894-95) with the result that the consumption of mowra liquor rose from 398,967 gallons in 1893-94 to 419,140 gallons in 1894-95, while raw toddy fell in the same years from 681,481 gallons to 633,258. The official explanation for this decrease of consumption is as follows:—"In Thana the number of licences decreased by 285 and the number of trees tapped by 295 brab trees and 57 date trees. The decrease occurred chiefly in Dahanu, Mahim, Bassein, and Bhewndi talukas, and I beg to transcribe below the explanation furnished by the Collector:—

"Dahanu.—Out of 11 applicants 6 were provided with licences and 5 were reported to be unwilling to take them.

Mahim.—Out of 211 applications, 87 were complied with and 124 were refused. The reasons for refusal were that some of the applicants were not owners of trees, some were unable to pay the amount of the tree-tax, some refused to take licences for reasons known only to themselves, and the remaining were reported to be unfit to have the concession.

Bassein.—The applicants were reported to be unwilling to bear the cost of tapping the trees.

Bhewndi.—The number of licences issued in 1893-94 were unusually large. During the year under report minute inquiries were made as to the necessity of issuing such licences, and it was deemed expedient to reduce the number in order to check illicit distillation."

Some of the reasons are a bit curious. Licences were refused because applicants were not owners of trees and because they were "reported" to be unwilling to pay for them or to be unfit for the concession, and because some how or other the department discovered that the applicants would not be able to pay. In one case the licences were refused because the licences issued in the previous were too many and "it was deemed expedient" in the interests, of the larger revenue to be derived from Mowra liquor "to reduce the number." After this can anybody doubt that the Abkari Department crushes toddy simply to spread the use of mowra liquor? May we not ask why it was not thought expedient to reduce licences for liquor shops when the consumption of liquor was increasing so rapidly? No wonder the Commissioner, Mr. Carey, was not satisfied with these excuses of the Collector, for immediately afterwards Mr. Carey significantly remarks: "I regret that it should have been found necessary to reduce the number of these licences." I desire also to call special attention to the fact that in Mahim talukaso many as 124 applications out of 211 or about 60 per cent. were refused. This will explain to some extent the discontent of the people and the incendiary riots. The Abkari report for 1895-96 is not yet out, or we might have been able to say how far the same mischievous policy has been continued. As any rate it is obvious that there is a strong case for the contention of those who urge that it is the mischievous policy of the Abkari Department that is directly responsible for

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Is it the intention of the Admiralty to relinquish the control of naval ordnance stores? asks a contemporary. It would appear so, as it is stated that the duties at present carried out at Portsmouth by the naval inval Inspectors of warlike stores at Priddy's Hard and Bull Point, will from April 1 next be carried out by the Army Inspection Department, which undertakes all similar work for the Admiralty at the other home ports. Why military men should be charged with the inspection of naval ordnance stores is inexplicable. It was said on the establishment of the Naval Ordnance Department that considerations of expense in connection with the superannuation or retirement of the officers in charge would prevent for a time the appointment of naval officers, but that this step would only be deferred. Since then a few naval officers have been appointed but not many, yet it seems to us that in this direction lies a method of recognising claims in the gunners' branch of warrant officers which could not be met by conferring commissions in the active service. Why not bestow posts in the Naval Ordnance Deparment upon gunners of superior ability, giving them the honorary rank of lieutenant and letting them remain until sixty in such billets? They would quickly prove their efficiency. The department should be worked solely by the Navy, and it has always been understood that Captain Kane was given his present post for the purpose of elaborating such a scheme. For the good of the country, let alone the service, he should insist on this alteration.

In the *National Review* Mr. H. W. Wilson seeks to deduce lessons from the campaign of Trafalgar applicable to the present day. We doubt whether he accurately represents facts when he tells us that the Whigs so vastly admired Napoleon that they would have unwittingly played into his hands had he restrained his ambition a few years longer. He gives, however, a very excellent account of the circumstances which surrounded the great battle. He does, indeed, exaggerate a good deal his picture of the crazy state of the vessels which were with Nelson in those years. His strongest point is in regard to the incapacity of the French commanders of those times, and he tells us that twice or possibly three times it was within the power of the French to obtain command of the Channel. Admiral Colomb has expressed a similar view. It is sound reasoning to bid us not to count upon the possession of other Nelsons even if we should be so favoured. We cannot say that our adversaries would not enjoy the same advantage. Our wisest and safest policy is therefore as Mr. Wilson says, to assume that we shall have no great advantage in leadership, and to make our dispositions accordingly. It is surely a little inconsistent, after describing the deplorable condition of our naval material, to tell us that in 1805 our Fleet had reached such a high standard that it was impossible for us to make so much progress as France. We believe we shall not be wrong in saying that our Navy at the present time is superior in material respects to that of our neighbours. It is very likely true that the naval transformation of recent years has altered the conditions of naval warfare, not altogether to our advantage, and it is certainly true that a single naval defeat would be a terrible disaster. Mr. Wilson's argument is therefore sound. We must not count upon the possession of greatly superior personal or, saving extent, material resources. We must fit ourselves to take our place with preponderating strength, basing our calculations upon quantity as well as quality.

The French lieutenants who have served their time afloat are still dissatisfied, and not unnaturally so, that their *confreres* who have been enjoying the advantages of snug billets ashore should rank with them equally for promotion. They have protested to the Council of State to the number of about a hundred. The law under which shore-going officers have been embodied in the general list for promotion took no account of their status, and it was necessary for the Minister to come to a decision without having a precedent to guide him. The natural course, according to those who feel themselves aggrieved, was to transfer the officers in question in the list, deducting from their seniority the time they had spent in their occupations at home. Instead of doing so he carried them over bodily as if their whole time had been spent at sea. There was some injustice in this to themselves, owing to the incidence of the limit of age in the case of officers on the Active List. The matter is at present under discussion and it is expected that a *via media* will be found.

The *Popolo Romano* announces that the report of the Duke of Savoy upon the recent Italian naval manœuvres is to remain a secret document, and not to reach the hands of the public. It will not be forgotten that the general lesson drawn from the manœuvres was that Italian coasts with the existing means of defence are certainly vulnerable. The Fieramosca, a cruiser of the enemy, escaped the vigilance of the defending ships for a period of thirty-six hours, during which she cut the cable to the island of Gorgona, destroyed the semaphore that stood there, and proceeded to bombard Levento near Spezia, where she destroyed the railway, after which she blew up the viaduct at Recco, some miles south of Genoa, and then, continuing her successful course, shelled Varrazze and Savona, where she destroyed the coast railway to Albissola. This was a most successful raid, but it was merely an incident in operations which showed how very open is the Italian coast to attack. In this connection it may be worth while to note that the Italian Government contemplates further fortifications in Sardinia, including the creation of a vast entrenched camp at Oderi. If we had not ourselves pursued an analogous course, it might be thought that this dependence upon coast fortifications betrayed considerable doubt of the efficiency of the fleet at sea.

A number of notes have reached us indicative of the naval activity of Russia. The two battleships of 12,674 tons, Oslabya and Peresviet, which are now being built at St. Petersburg, are to be ready for launching in the spring, and the two cruisers Pallada and Diana, which are also in hand, are to take the water in November and be completed by May, 1898. Each of them will cost 2,330,000 roubles. Several vessels are also completing their trials in the Baltic. An attempt has yet been made to get afloat the great cruiser Rossia, which has been lying on a sandbank in the Neva since May. It was successful, but the cruiser, not being fully under control, ran upon another bank in Cronstadt roads, and it is doubtful if she can be floated before the navigation is closed. The Sissoi Velikv put to sea flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Messer for gun trials and adjustment of compasses a few days ago, and the admiral has since transferred his flag to the Admiral Seniavin, which is undergoing steam and anchor trials at Cronstadt. The new Alexandra dry dock has been opened, and the Peter Velikv was floated in. Torpedo-boat No. 133 which was of the Pernov type, has recently attained a maximum speed of 23·72 knots with forced draught. The ships which have joined the Russian flag in the Mediterranean are shortly expected to visit Naples, and if this should be the case we understand that special fetes will be organised. In the Pacific, Rear-Admiral Reunoff has been appointed junior flag officer in succession to the admiral, whose death we lately chronicled. As a captain he formerly commanded ships both in the Baltic and Black Seas. The Emperor Nicholas I., which was lately at Nagasaki, has proceeded to Hong Kong.

Mr. Thomas Beatty, a British subject, owner of one of the most important plantations in Cuba, is still a prisoner. General Weyler states that he is accused of taking part in the burning of the village of Media Luna, situated on Mr. Beatty's own estate. The charge is made by the officer commanding a detachment of troops quartered upon Mr. Beatty's estate, whom Mr. Beatty had previously reported for drunken conduct. The charge appears to be absolutely frivolous, as Mr. Beatty holds a position of high standing. The authorities will only state that the case is being investigated. Mr. Beatty has now been imprisoned for twenty days. When arrested he was placed in the stocks for a night, and the next day he was tied up on a mule and taken to prison.

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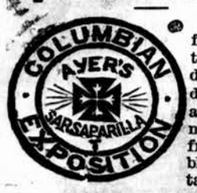

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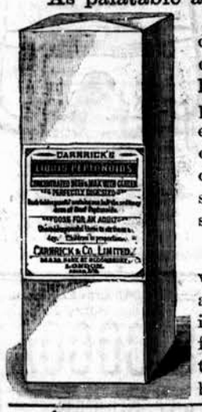

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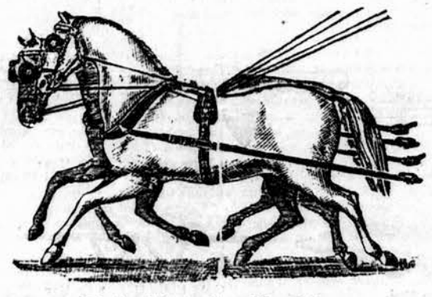

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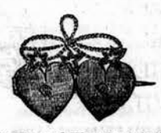

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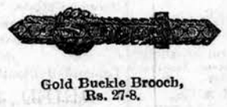

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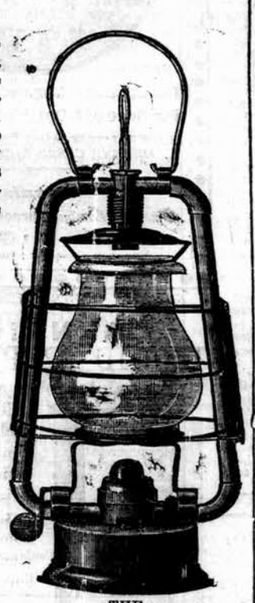

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